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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 4 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Fall Of Bardia: Italian Surrender

Italian Forces Caught In Strangle-Hold

BRITISH TROOPS PIERCE PERIMETER DEFENCES

15,000 Prisoners Captured: Road To Tobruk Cut: R.A.F. Works Havoc In Libya

LONDON, Jan. 5.

It is officially announced that a detachment of marines of the Free French forces has succeeded in cutting the road from Bardia to Tobruk.

LIBYAN 'DROMES ATTACKED

Italian aerodromes in eastern Libya were subjected to an incessant bombardment during the night of January 3/4 and throughout Saturday, states a Communique issued from the R. A. F. Middle East Headquarters at Cairo.

TWO ENCOUNTERS

During two encounters with the Italian Air Force three CR 42's were shot down in flames and another was destroyed. The British losses were one fighter in the Western Desert.

15,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

General Wavell has tightened his strangle-hold on Bardia. Since nightfall yesterday over 15,000 of the Italian garrison are prisoners in British hands.

ITALIAN TROOPS SURRENDER

An official British 'communique' issued to-day from Cairo states: "Before nightfall last evening Italian troops occupying the whole of the northern sector of the defences of Bardia were forced to surrender.

Our patrols have penetrated into Bardia itself in the south-east, the zone of perimeter defences. More than 15,000 prisoners have now been captured and operations to mob up the remaining centres of resistance are continuing satisfactorily".

The 'communique' adds that there is no change in the Sudan and the frontier districts of Kenya.

Bardia's Fall Imminent

At the time of writing no news has been received in London that Bardia has completely fallen, though the capture of 15,000 prisoners officially announced this afternoon, leaves little doubt as to the outcome of the battle.

A military spokesman has pointed out how greatly eased Britain's maintenance problem will become with the capture of Bardia. The use of the port will save the long overland journey from Mersa Matruh and the Port of Sollum which, until a few days ago, was under shell fire from Bardia, will be of greater use.

Bardia's water supply is also believed to be better than any available at Mersa Matruh, Sidi Barrani, Buqbuq or Sollum. The spokesman also emphasised that the capture of Bardia—the first Italian township to fall—will be another severe blow to Italian prestige, while the capture of 15,000 prisoners with the promise of more to come, means that Marshal Graziani's army destined for an invasion of Egypt, no longer exists. In fact it has been disposed of in less than a month

Italian Confession

The Bardia battle is still continuing according to to-day's Italian 'communique' which states that the "battle on the Bardia front continue yesterday with increasing violence and is still in progress.

Despite the heroic conduct of the Italian land and air forces some defence forts have fallen into the hands of the enemy. British raids on our aerodromes caused some casualties and slight damage.

The 'communique' also reports local operations in Greece, artillery activity on the Sudan frontier and bombs and leaflets dropped by British planes in Somaliland.

Navy Does Its Work

British naval units co-operating in Friday's attack on Bardia sustained no casualties or damage states an Admiralty 'communique' issued to-day, except for a few casualties in the gunboat "Aphis". The next of kin are being informed.

The 'communique' adds: "Our naval units were attacked on several occasions by enemy aircraft but without success. The attack on Bardia on January 3 was supported by our naval force, bombardments being carried out, as necessary, throughout the day.

The battle fleet provided for an hour and a half, a heavy concentration on enemy support troops, tanks and motor transport while the secondary armament of the battleships and destroyers dealt with the coastal defences.

Biggest Naval Bombardment

Reuter's special correspondent with the Mediterranean Fleet writes from Alexandria:—The navy's biggest bombardment of the war in the Mediterranean accompanied the land attack on Bardia on Friday. From a battleship I watched the battle fleet hurling at least 300 tons of shells into the fortress during a 90-minute pounding of the beleaguered troops. The fleet's part in the concerted operations was "to bombard motorised concentrations north-west of Bardia in order to prevent a counter-attack —or a retreat.

As we approached the coast off Bardia about an hour after the Army had launched the attack but still a little before the dawn, I saw continuous flashes of gunfire so rapid that it seemed like a string of lights along the coast line. The ships closed to about 10,000 yards and by then the conditions were excellent with a calm sea and good visibility.

The flagship opened with the first salvo from her 15 inch guns and then all hell was let loose as the battleships in turn, firing at regular intervals, plastered that flat plateau North-west of Bardia.

Attack On Tripoli

A reconnaissance flight over Tripoli on January 1, proved that during the raid on the previous night, when shipping in the harbour was attacked, one motor vessel of 10,000 tons, which was anchored in mid-harbour, was sunk.

Numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out on all fronts. From all operations all aircraft returned with the exception of one fighter in the Western Desert.

Nazism Must Be Crushed

Ruthless crushing of the Nazi enemy was urged by Mr. Spender, the Australian Army Minister in a broadcast from Cairo, last night. He expressed pride in Australians' success at Bardia and declared that the British people throughout the world, no matter at what cost or what tribulations through which we must pass, would never break and in victory, which undoubtedly will be ours, Australia, would play its part fully. Italy would collapse in a matter of months and then we should have our real foe to deal with, a powerful, ruthless, brutal foe. "We must waste no sentiment upon him. He must be crushed ruthlessly, remorselessly, relentlessly. We in Australia will not be satisfied with peace, which merely buys for us, a few years of uncertain security. We and the British won the war of 1914-18, yet, lost peace which was followed by our stupidity. There is only one way, one with which we can deal with this foe —he must be smashed whatever the cost may be, so that he can never again, visit upon the world this brutal doctrine of power".

The Balkan Cauldron

Red Army Lands In Varna: Nazi Troops Enter Bulgaria

(From Our Correspondent)

BUCHAREST, Jan. 4.

Persistent reports state that Russian troops have landed at Varna, Bulgarian port in the Black Sea, and that the Germans have entered Bulgaria.

NAZIS ON GREEK FRONT?

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Greeks have broken into the Italian central sector.

An unconfirmed report says that the Germans have arrived at Elbasan.

Italian Crack Troops Fortify Route To Elbasan

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Reuter's special correspondent on the Albanian Frontier says that last minute efforts are being made by the Italians to stem the Greek drive to Elbasan while the remnants of the Duce's crack troops fortify the route to Elbasan from the main port of Durazzo. The Italian left flank is still not far from Pogradetz.

Intense cold, bitter winds and nightmare of frostbite render a rapid advance impossible. Larger supplies of proper boots and equipments are urgently required by the Greeks whose morale, despite tremendous hardships, remains unconquerable.

Certain places on the front line are far from the nearest point, which motorised transport and even mules can reach and heavy artillery must be dragged up by hand.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7.)

DAY LIGHT RAID ON EAST ANGLIA

LONDON, Jan. 5.

One enemy raider attacked East Anglia in daylight to-day and dropped a few bombs, which did a small amount of damage and injured few people. Elsewhere in East Anglia machine-gun attacks by single raiders were reported. One plane dived to open fire on cattle in a field but the animals escaped unhurt.

An alert was sounded after dusk in London this evening. Gun-fire was heard and baskets of incendiary bombs are reported to have been dropped in one district. Heavy anti-aircraft fire greeted these early raiders.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7.)

POPE BLESSES FRANCE

Messages Of Loyalty To Petain From Colonies

VICHY, Jan. 5.

"We offer our passionate prayers to God that he may guide and protect the French nation", said the Pope in a telegram to Marshal Petain.

His Holiness who was replying to Marshal Petain's New Year greetings message added: "We are particularly touched by your noble message conveying to us the sentiments of our sons of France with whose misfortune during the past year, we have had keen sympathy."

The devotion of the colonial populations to France and their desire "to follow the Marshal, no matter in which way he may ordain" was expressed in telegrams to Marshal Petain from Gen. Weygand in North Africa, Gen. Nogues, President-General in Morocco, and Gen. Dentz, High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon.—Reuter.

Italy Proud Of Bardia's Defenders

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Preparation of the Italian public for news of the fall of Bardia is undertaken by Sigr. Ansaldo, Editor of Count Ciano's newspaper "Telegrafo" in his weekly radio talk to the Italian forces. The German news agency quotes Sgr. Ansaldo as saying "whatever the fate of Bardia may be, whatever hour it may fall, the heroic deeds of her defenders call for the thanks of all Italians".

He added that the defence of Bardia by Gen. Berganzoli for twenty days was a source of pride to Italy. Bardia he continued was not a foretress. It was merely equipped with entrenchments and that the Italians held out was due solely to their heroism.

Sgr. Ansaldo stated that military results of defence was clearly recognised. It had stopped the English offensive and had given the Italian troops in Libya time to rally.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIANS

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill, has sent a congratulatcry message to the Prime Minister of Australia on "the magnificent manner in which the Australian offensive against Bardia has opened."

The message adds: "The piercing of the western sector and the capture of at least five thousand prisoners in itself constitutes a fine feat of arms and is, I trust and believe, a prelude to even greater success.—Reuter.

AMERICA ALREADY AT WAR!

KIRAN RAY ELECTED

Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party's New Leader

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party held to-night at the office of the Provincial Congress Committee (official), Mr. Kiran Sanker Ray was elected the leader of the Party and Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta its deputy-leader. The meeting was attended by all those who had conveyed to the Congress President their allegiance to the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

The other office-bearers elected included the Chief Whip Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal and the General Secretary Mr. P. Banerjee.

According to a statement issued to the press, the Party is composed of 33 members owning allegience to the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee. Of them eight are now in detention in jail.—A.P.

BR. RECOGNITION TO FREE FRENCH COUNCIL OF DEFENCE

LONDON, Jan. 5.

British official recognition has been given to the "Council of Defence of the Empire" established by Gen. de Gaulle at Erazzaville last October.

The British Government has informed Gen. de Gaulle that they will be happy to treat with him and with the Defence Council on all questions involving their collaboration with French overseas territories which place themselves under the authority of Gen. de Gaulle, both in matters affecting the association of the Free French forces with His Majesty's forces in prosecuting the war against common enemies and in those affecting the political and economic interests of those territories.—Reuter.

MORE TRAINING IN RED AIR FORCE

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.

The period of compulsory training in the Red Air Force has been increased from three years to four years. A new decree has been published to-day making this change but no explanation or reason for it is given. The extension affects non-commissioned officers and men.

The registration of men liable for military service in the Red Army this year is taking place to-day and on February 12. These men will not be called up for service until the autumn.—Reuter.

Drastic Action Against Axis Demanded

OPEN LETTER TO U. S. CONGRESS

"Technical Status Of Peace Is Mere Delusion"

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

Fifty-three prominent legal and academic persons have signed an open letter to the Congress, which appears in the "New York Times" emphasising the view that effective aid to Britain is a risk that must be taken in order to prevent an Axis victory.

JURIST SPEAKS OUT

Professor Barton Leach, Harvard University, Professor of Law and a well known jurist writing in the "New York Times" asserts that the United States are already in a state of war with the Axis.

In a letter, two columns long, the Professor develops the argument that technical status of peace is merely a delusion and a handicap to that full effective aid to Britain, which alone can keep the United States out of active fighting. At the minimum, he suggests that aid to Britain should include the seizure of Axis ships in United States ports. The internment of the Axis Consular staffs and American convoying of supplies.

Make Strategic Moves

The cessation of diplomatic relations with the Axis powers is advocated by Maj. Fielding Eliot, the "New York Herald Tribune's" military expert. American protection of Eire and the use of Eirean bases by the United States is another of his proposals. Maj. Eliot advocates this step as a stimulus for a policy of convoying supplies to Britain, which he considered to be the most pressing problem at present.

SAFE FOR AMERICA.

Both the "New York Herald Tribune" and the "New York Times" to-day carry items strongly favouring all aid to Britain. The former says bluntly that Hitler will not consider aiding Britain as an act of war until it suits him to do so. "As this will not be until Britain falls", the newspaper continues "it will be safe for America to give all aid she can, while Britain is still fighting".—Reuter.

U. S. MUST DECLARE ITS WAR AIMS

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

"American industry will this year astound the world" writes Walter Lippman, Editor of the "New York Herald Tribune" referring to increased help for Britain. Having decided, he adds, on the policy of "becoming a great arsenal for democracy", the risk involved will be proportionate to the output and technical ability.

The same paper urges "a clarification of the war objectives of the United States against the day, when active participation may become necessary".—Reuter.

ROSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

For Placing National Industry On Wartime Production Basis?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

The placing of the National Industry on a virtual wartime production basis will, some officials believe, be called for in a message which President Roosevelt is to deliver to Congress on Monday and which the President is now drafting.

Reports were circulating in legislative quarters here that a huge new Government Corporation might be created to handle the projected lease—and lend programme of help for Britain.

Meanwhile, with a vociferous group in Congress gathering support to oppose the President's latest plan for aid to Britain, Senator Barkley has predicted it will ultimately be passed only after a lengthy debate.—Reuter.

New U. S. Ambassador To Vichy

VICHY, Jan. 5.

Admiral Leahy, the new United States Ambassador to Vichy, arrived at Perthus (Eastern Pyrennes) 'en route' to Vichy from Spain this (Saturday) evening.—Reuter.

Tokio Paper's Outburst Against America

TOKIO, Jan. 5.

"There is no more dangerous game for America to play" declares the newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" to-day in an attack on President Roosevelt's policy of more aid for Britain.

ROOSEVELT'S MIND MADE UP

"Who can guarantee that America will not join in the war ultimately," continues the newspaper, which considers that President Roosevelt has already made up his mind—"otherwise a man of his importance would not have made such bold remarks, taken quasi-war measures and made his new proposals for aid to Britain."

PLEA FOR AXIS

Claiming that Germany and Italy never intended to thrust totalitarianism on America, the newspaper concludes that the "friction is due solely to the Americans' unnecessary and offensive interference with the construction of a new order in Asia and Europe."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BARDIA SURRENDERS.

BARDIA, Jan. 5.

The Italian garrison has surrendered. The last remaining pockets of resistance were mopped up by Australian infantry shortly before 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. The Italian flag was hauled down from the mast over the Government House and resistance ceased.—Reuter.

Delhi Congressman Arrested

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Ch. Behari, a prominent worker, was arrested, to-day, under the Defence of India Rules from village Ladpur, in Delhi Province. He was to have offered Satyagraha on January 7.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", it repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

An accomplished, highly cultured, and educated, good looking, rich young man of 25 well versed in music, wants matrimonial offer from a beautiful, cultured, Hindu girl in her teens, who has great instinct for music and fairly educated. No caste distinction. Apply Box No. 14063 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Matriculates and Graduates for Clerical and higher appointments for branch offices throughout India. Apply with stamp. The Manager, Garcons Syndicate, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi. (14012)

Wanted immediately an experienced qualified English Accounts Clerk on Rs. 45/- to 50/- Gujarati preferred. Apply Box No. 14067 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Provincial Managers to control sub-agents, agents, chief-agents, branch managers, branch offices and Provincial offices. Pay Rs. 200/- only per month and Rs. 50/- only will be given extra for house allowance. Stock of goods worth Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 13,000/- only will be supplied against a deposit of Rs. 5,000/- only. Apply to the General Manager, The Crown Brand Tea Co., 3|11, Johnson Road Dacca. (Bengal). (14062)

Wanted doctor, nurses, 4 non-Madrasi stenographers, accountant and tutors: Bow, Goldwyne (India) Co., Mutual Annexe, Gunbow St. Interview 2—3. (14059)

Wanted candidates for station-master and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30/- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director All India Railway Routine Training Institute Delhi. (14033)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Commerce Students! Ensure success in Accountancy by getting tuition from an experienced B. Com. Rs. 20 P.M. Write Box No 14060 "Bombay Chronicle."

Indian Technical Institute, Connaught Place, New Delhi. City and Guilds, G.I.E.E. (London) Examination Courses in Civil, Electrical, Radio Engineering. Best Training. Short Periods. Prospectus Free. (13992)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Sub-Inspector in the Bombay City Police Force. Full particulars as regards qualifications, etc., will be found in this Office Notice No. 16362/177, dated the 20th December, 1940 published on pages 3942-43 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I. of the 26th December, 1940.

Applications should be addressed to the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Divisions (and not to any one by name) and forwarded so as to reach this office on or before the 31st January, 1941.

No application which does not give the particulars called for in the aforesaid notice will be considered.

NOTE:— Original certificates and testimonials should be produced only at the time of interview, and, if forwarded with applications, will not be returned.

J. C. WILSON
Dy. Commissioner of Police, Divisions.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1941.

4070.

THE "DECCAN QUEEN"

THURSDAY, January 9th, being a Public Holiday (Bakri Id), the DECCAN QUEEN will run from Bombay to Poona on WEDNESDAY, 8th January, 1941 and return from Poona on FRIDAY, the 10th January, 1941. Timings as usual.

G. I. P.

4072.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE OKHA SALT WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company held on 30th December, 1940, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation and Mr. N. M. Raiji and Mr. M. B. Gadekar have been appointed Joint Liquidators.

Dated 3rd January, 1941.

J. C. SETALVAD,
Chairman.

(14066)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

End Grey Hair "Isis" Herbal Hair Oil (Scented) prepared from an ancient Egyptian Formula turns grey hair black from the roots permanently, 5 oz phial Rs. 1|12|- Stockists:—Kemp & Company and all branches in Bombay. (14020)

346. INVESTMENTS

A Golden Investment! If creating a recurring income of Rs. 10/- by making a single investment of Rs. 6/- can interest you, apply with anna stamp for particulars to—Mutual Benefit Remittances, Ltd. Dept. B.C. Belgaum. This is Definitely Not a Game of Chance of any Sort.

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Personal Bonds! Easy Terms. Also on Mortgages. Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, Assar Virji Building, 203 Hornby Road. (14061)

Public Notices

ANOTHER FACILITY FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC!

BREAK OF JOURNEY ON CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Holders of Cheap First, Second and Third Class Return Tickets between the following pairs of stations may now break journey at any intermediate station:

Bombay Victoria Terminus, Byculla, Dadar } AND { BEGAMPET HYDERABAD (B.G.) SECUNDERABAD.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT.

G. I. P. RLY.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO. 1562 OF 1940

NAGINDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL, carrying on business under the name of N. Jivanlal & Co., at 25, Shamsett Street, Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

(Vs.)

B. L. KHEMKA, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant lately carrying on business under the name of the East India Film Company at Regent Park, Tollygunge, Calcutta. ... Defendant.

To,

B. L. KHEMKA, Esqr.,
Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted the above suit for recovery of Rs. 3,665 being the hire paid by him to you for three films namely "Night-bird", "Step Mother" and "Salima" and expenses incurred for sending them to Suwa, Fiji Islands and back to Bombay, Censors' fees, damages, and storage charges, as mentioned in the Plaint and interest on Rs. 2,100 at 9 per cent p.a. from 19th January 1939, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest at 6 per cent p.a. till payment.

You are hereby required to file your Written Statement within 4 weeks from the date of this publication and are summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th February, 1941, at 11 O'Clock (S.T.) in person or by an Advocate (O.S.) duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the Plaintiff's claim on the day so fixed for hearing on which date you must produce all your witnesses and documents in your possession upon which you intend to rely in support of your case AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Kt., Chief Justice, at Bombay this 16th day of September, 1940.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1941.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. G. A. GODAMBE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Kermani Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay
4055.

PLAYING TO LAUGHING CROWDS!
NAVYUG'S ROLLICKING FILM-FARE
'LAGNA PAHAWE KAROON'
(HUNT FOR A HUSBAND)
3rd Week at
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
HOL MAT. 1-15 P. M.

A SOCIAL DOCUMENT
ACCLAIMED AS THE BEST SOCIAL!
Film Corporation of India's
"QAIDI"
(A PRISONER)
Starring:—
RAMOLA NANDREKAR, ETC.
4TH GREAT WEEK
AT
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 2 p. m.

The Only Great & Sublime Film In The City!
NEW THEATRES' CLASSIC!
"NARTAKI"
Starring:—
LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, PUNKAJ.
Direction:—
DEVKI BOSE
MINERVA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p. m.

In SECOND GREAT WEEK
NATIONAL STUDIOS' MIGHTY NEW PICTURE
Puja
Directed By A. R. KARDAR
A powerful and poignant story of two women starved of mother love, one physically the other spiritually, presented by an all-star cast led by
SARDAR AKHTAR & SITARA
With
ZAHUR RAJA and JYOTI
RUNNING TO CAPACITY AUDIENCES AT
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P. M.

KRISHNA
17TH WEEK
NARSI BHAGAT
3, 6-15, 9-30
A PRAKASH PICTURE
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

YOU MAY LOVE BUT PAY THE PRICE OF IT . . .
PRAKASH'S
SOCIAL PRODUCTION
MALA
Starring: ROSE, JAYANT, JAIRAJ M. NAZIR KHANJAR, HIRA, ETC.
GRAND GALA OPENING ON 9TH (THURSDAY)
AT IMPERIAL
(Lamington Road)
An Evergreen Release

Savarkar Advised A Month's Rest

Owing to the heavy strain he had to undergo at the Hindu Mahasabha annual session held at Madura and the travels, there is a relapse in the sciatical pain from which Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has been suffering for the last five months. Consequently doctors have advised Mr. Savarkar to have complete rest at least for a month cancelling all tours and heavy work.—United Press.

NEW AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADVISER.

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

It is understood that the term of office of Mr. A. M. Livingstone, Agricultural Marketing Adviser, expires in March next.

It is likely the vacancy may be offered to an Indian officer with marketing experience.

Mr. S. Basu, I.C.S., Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is also expected to vacate the appointment before Autumn next.

The name of a Madras civilian is being mentioned in this connection as likely successor.

Communal Unity

MUHAMMAD ALI'S LEGACY

Struggle For Common Freedom: M. N. Roy's Optimism

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Tributes were paid to the services of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali, to the cause of India's freedom, by Mr. M. N. Roy presiding at the anniversary of the death of the Maulana celebrated this evening at the office of the Provincial Muslim League under the auspices of the Bengali Muslim Literary Association.

Mr. Roy pointed out that under the leadership of the Maulana, Hindus and Muslims had joined, the Khilafat movement, which became an integral part of India's struggle for freedom.

"To-day the Muslim countries of the Near East are threatened with the danger of Fascist aggression. The best manner of celebrating the Maulana's death anniversary therefore, will be to organise joint action of Hindus and Muslims against the new danger."

Mr. Roy reminded the audience that with all the apparent differences, Hindus and Muslims had one thing in common which was absence of freedom and the resulting humiliation. That bond was bound to unite them. Therefore, he was optimistic about bringing about the unity between Hindus and Muslims in this struggle for common freedom.—A. P.

"HINDUISM WILL LIVE FOR EVER"

But Pakistan Will Be Opposed Tooth & Nail, Says Dr. Mukerji

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

"No force on earth could destroy Hinduism in South India and if Hinduism lived in South India it would live in the rest of India also".

So said Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, addressing a public meeting at Gokhale Hall this evening.

Referring to the Pakistan scheme, Dr. Mukerji said that Mr. Jinnah had told the Hindus that if they accepted the scheme he would give them two-thirds of India, and if they did not they would not get it later. He added that Mr. Jinnah could have made this suggestion only under the assumption that the Hindus as a people were dead. The Hindus, he said, were determined to resist at any cost Muslim attempt to divide India.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AND STUDENTS' SPLIT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Mr. M. Farooqi, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi stating that Mr. M. L. Shah is no more the General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, and so he has no authority to speak on behalf of students.

It may be stated that Mr. Shah has already left Bombay for Wardha in response to a communication from Mahatmaji asking him to see the latter in connection with the split in the students' organisation. — United Press.

When Hindu Sabha Executive Meets

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

It is understood that January 18 has been provisionally fixed for a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary, has telegraphed to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President, for confirmation of the above date.

The Committee will also meet at Delhi and the object of the meeting is to concert measures to implement the resolutions adopted by the Madura session.—United Press.

Indian Medical Council Executive Decisions

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Medical Council met to-day at the Madras Medical College Dr. B. C. Roy presiding.

The Committee considered the question of recognition of the degrees of medical licensing bodies in Great Britain and Ireland, of reciprocity of recognition with regard to Italian, Japanese and Burmese degrees, and of the retrospective recognition of the degrees of the Andhra and Patna universities.

The Committee will convey its decisions—which are kept confidential at this stage—to the Council at its meeting at Delhi on March 21.—A. P.

Increasing Demand For Indian Coal

Mediterranean Crisis Tells On Supplies Of Eastern Countries

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

IN VIEW OF THE ALTERED POSITION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN MANY COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NEAR EAST HAVE NOW TURNED TO INDIA FOR THEIR SUPPLIES OF COAL.

In recent months, firm demands were received from the Sudan Railways for 16,000 tons and from Palestine (Haifa) for 20,000 tons. Further demands for 25,000 tons a month were received from Greece.

Hong-Kong asked for 5,000 tons and orders for 30,000 tons for Port Said, Malta, Aden and Egypt were placed with Indian firms direct by the British Shipping Controller, London.

Demands were also received for hard coke and gas coke from the Middle East and Palestine respectively.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN FREE CHINA

Burma Journalists Mission Leader's Impressions Of His Visit

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

Giving his impressions of his visit to China, U. Ba Glay, Leader of the Burma Journalists Mission, said that the most significant fact which had struck the Mission was the complete unity of the Chinese people in the face of common danger, disappearance of old political sores and ranging of the people as one man behind the Generalissimo.

With regard to the Generalissimo himself to whom the Mission was presented on the day after their arrival in Chungking, U. Ba Glay said that Chiang Kai Shek's regime was perfectly organised to withstand the war and fight it to a successful issue. The Generalissimo was indeed a great personality.

U. Ba Glay also inspected the arrangements against air raids and went down to see for himself the air raid shelters and dug-outs which had been provided. Chungking, Free China's wartime capital, had got itself inured to air raids. Even newspapers had complete printing machinery installed in dug-outs from which publication continued without interruption.

U. Ba Glay added that he was much impressed by the phenomenal industrial development in Free China and the increasing importance of the Burma Road as China's main outlet for supply.

He also saw the Yunnan-Burma Railway under construction on the Chinese side, which the Chinese Government hoped to complete before the end of 1941 although he was inclined to doubt the possibility of the railway being completed within that time owing to the difficult nature of the country through which the railway passes.

Other members of the Mission will return after a fortnight.—A. P.

Safeguarding Coal Industry

Reorganisation Committee To Submit Report To Bihar Govt. Shortly

PATNA, Jan. 4.

Control and management of the Coal industry by the State on the lines of the Court of Wards and the appointment of Joint Coal Commission consisting of representatives of the Governments of Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces to supervise the whole operation of the industry are understood to be some of the main recommendations of the coal reorganisation Committee appointed by the Congress Ministry in Bihar about two years ago to suggest ways and means for safeguarding the Coal industry in the province.

As the reserve of coal which can be used for metallurgical purposes is being rapidly exhausted, the Committee is also understood to have pointed out to the Government the necessity of taking immediate action on some of its recommendations.

The Committee during the period of its enquiry examined the representatives of mining interests, and mining engineers to the Government of India, Bengal and the Indian Railways. The report is expected to be submitted to the Government very shortly.—A. P.

WHO IS TO SAVE THE LUCKLESS FARMER?

Mr. H. S. Kaujalgi writes:—

It was in the beginning of the current week that I heard a very strange but reliable news that has set me thinking furiously. "Farmers who had come to the Gokak market with carr-loads of their agricultural produce, returned to their village with the goods." This was the gist of the news. Many had paid the cart-hire for conveying the goods from their villages to the market-town; all had paid the municipal octroi. They had come to the market place with their carts; yet when they heard the prices at which their goods were demanded by the merchants, they became aghast. They could not dream of selling their goods at such low prices because the prices recovered would not cover even their cultivation and production charges. They returned to their villages with their goods hoping for better times. Will those better times come—in time to save the farmers?

I made inquiries in various quarters about the current rates of cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, jaggery and so on—the commodities that are called money-crops. I learnt to my dismay that the calamity which faced the farmers in the Gokak market is facing them in every market wherever they want to sell their produce. The prices of the above produce have gone down at least by 50 p.c. during the last twelve months. There was a sudden hectic rise in the prices just in the first three months after the declaration of the war; but after that there was a steady fall which has reduced the prices by 50 p.c. below the pre-war rates.

The tribulations of the farmers are not confined to the fall in the prices of the agricultural produce. The prices of some articles necessary for the occupation or daily life of the farmer—e.g., chemical manue, iron and steel-implements, lanterns, kerosene oil, etc. etc.—have risen and thus have caused a heavy drain on the farmers' purse.

* * * *

Then come the items that are to be paid in cash by the farmer between February and April. The land revenue, the irrigation cess, the rent of the land-lord, the instalments of his debts and the interest on the debts all these items cannot be paid in kind. If a farmer has to pay Rs. 20 as land-revenue, he could do so in 1938 by selling five bags of ground-nuts with husks; now he has to sell at least twelve bags to realise Rs. 20.

We know that Government is keenly studying the fluctuations of the market. We only expect the Government to stretch that keenness a little further and study the effect of those fluctuations on the financial position of the farmer. We know it is not always easy for the Government to interfere with private transactions between the land-lord and the tenant or the debtor and the creditor; but it will not be too much if we expect the Government to adjust the land-revenue dues in cases where the price fluctuations are abnormal. In fact the Nizam's Government has already realised the situation and ordered proportional remissions of land-revenue throughout the State. Will not the Bombay Government also issue orders for the proportional remission of the land-revenue and the irrigation cess in view of the abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce?

PATNA, Jan. 4.—The Bihar Boy Scouts' Association have decided to hold the Fourth Provincial Scouts' Competition and Rally in Patna during the first week of March. The Provincial Scouters' Conference will also be held during the same period.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

6 p.m. Sham ke Rag. 5-20 Tirwan on Sitar. 5-30 Bashir Bai of Ajmer. 5-45 Afzal Husain. 6-15 Maqsood Anwar. 6 30 Samandar par se Khat. 1: Talk in Hindustani. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Selected Poems in Hindustani. 8 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 8 20 It has happened or Eman on Sarangi. 8-25 Manohar: Geet. 8-30 Matters of Moment: Talk relayed from B B C. 8-45 Hanuman Prasad. 8-55 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 9-45 Do Khayal. 10-5 Maqsood Anwar. 10-15 Hanuman Prasad. 10-25 Bashir Bai of Ajmer. 10-35 G. A. Khan Gwaliori.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Vinodini Desai. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Yoga on the Air. 8-32 Pankaj Mallick. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Bai Gangu Bai of Hubli. 9-10 Ghulam Rasool. 9-25 Gat Tora on Tabla. 9-35 Vishnupant Pagnis. 9-45 D. R. Nimbargi. 12-30 p.m. Devotional ditties. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestral music. 1-10 Garbas. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. School Broadcasts. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4-20 Marathi Literature: A feature. 4-40 A Violin recital. 4-45 Current news review: Talk. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 N. G. Gokhale. 5-15 M. Tufail. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Kanchanmala Shirodker (New Artist). 5-45 Choruses from Screen. 5-55 A I R Sextet. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Ghulam Rasool. 6-25 Naghma on Sarinda. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani (Marathi) A programme for children. 7 Vrkhsaropan: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Mixed music. 7-25 Talk of the Town. 7-30 Bhavgeet and Tarana. 7-45 Flute and Violin. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of Moment: Talk relayed from B B C. 8-45 Indian music. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Napas; Marathi comic sketch. 10-15 Bai Gangu Bai.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Duets of Devotion. 8-15 Todi on Clarionet. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Bai Gangu Bai.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Zohra Jan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Shri on Sarangi. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 N. G. Gokhale: Marathi Pad. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1 7-55 Bai Gangu Bai. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 D. R. Nimbargi. 9 20 Ghulam Rasool. 9-30 Pepita: Mezzo-Soprano. 9-45 Ken Mac and His Dance Band with Beryl Templeman in a programme of the latest dance music.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Krishna Kumar Kar. 5-15 Aparesh Chatterjee: Sitar solo. 5-35 Jaganmoy Mitra. 5-50 Aparesh Chatterjee. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Reply to listeners' letters. 7-20 Musharaf Husain. 7-40 Leela Bai. 8 Purano Kella: A thriller. 8-25 Review of the Exhibition of the Academy of Indian Art: Talk in Bengali. 9 Francisco Casanova. 10 John Phillipps and his Orchestra in a programme of dance music.

B. B. C. Programme

(4-12 to 10-5 a.m. 25.38. 25.53 and 31.32 metres; 4.10 p.m.; 13.93, and 16.86 m.; from 7-30 to midnight 19.82, 25.53 and 31.55 m.)

5 p.m. Orchestra by Reginald Redman. 5-30 News from Home: Howard Marshall. 5-45 Variety—Hi Gang! 7 J. Ansell' programme: Military Bank—Burmese Newsletter by Myat Tun. 7-30 Variety Orchestra. 7-55 Emlyn Williams. 8-10 We speak to India. 8-30 Talk: Matters of Moment. 8-45 V. Silvester's Dance Orchestra. 9-15 Universal Week of Prayers by Rev. W. Patton.

A FARCIAL BLACKMAIL

A delightful Marathi farce is to be presented from Bombay to-day (Monday) at 10 p.m. Rolling in comic situations, "Napas," as it is called, is the amusing story of an ex-schoolboy who claims all the money he paid as fees while at school.

He feels that since he cannot secure any position the education he received from the school could not have been any good, and hence he is entitled to the money he spent over it. The Headmaster's arguments are of no avail and he challenges the former to test him. The head, counting on the boy's ability at school, thinks an easy way out and summons the various teachers.

At the examination he persists in giving the wrong answers to the simplest questions as a result the teachers give him up in disgust as quite hopeless. The helpless headmaster tries one last ruse before handing out the "dole" and pulls one off on the wily young man. The play will be broadcast at 10 p.m. on the medium wave.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chhoeki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21 45	14-10

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	6-45	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9 15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9 48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat) (Except Monday)	10 58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Trade Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

EARLY DECLINE ON FOREIGN PRESSURE

Steady Tone With Local Support

Bombay, Jan 4

On Friday, the New York cotton market opened quiet on scattered foreign selling but later prices advanced on trade buying.

The market improved on tapering off of foreign pressure. There was local support in sympathy with improvement in Securities. Chicago grains were quiet but sustained by cold weather Wall Street advanced sluggishly and closed steady.

At the opening March was quoted 7 points down at 10.35 which was the lowest level and later prices assumed hardening tendency on trade buying. March improved to 10.44 which was the highest level and the session after fluctuating within a range of 9 points closed at a rise of 3 points to unchanged. Spot cotton price was raised one point at 10.63c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with moderate buying and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 10.17c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with March 8.35. The market was quiet. Local operators were not inclined to follow the upward trend in view of the recent sharp advance and on expectations of hedge selling following Government's price fixations against American barter cotton. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was steady with a limited business. Uppers futures advanced 1 to 6 points and Giza futures gained 1 to 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (2-53 p.m.)	10.44+02
New York March lowest (10 a.m.)	10.35—07
Liverpool March highest	8.40+04
Liverpool March lowest	8.34—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market opened weak. Later advanced on small trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 4.

December	
January	10.29
March	10.40
May	10.36
Middling Spot	10.61

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 4

December	
January	10.36
March	10 47
May	10 44

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 4

December	
March	Closed
May	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 4

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

Liverpool Cotton Market is Closed.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 4.

Spot	Closed
Forward	

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 4.

Gold bars fine per oz.	Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 4.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

London Stock Exchange and London Produce Markets are closed.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 3.
CORRESPONDING.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1939/40	Week 1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	...			
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding Linters)	7,418	170	9,699	264
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,596	194	4,626	193
Of which to Japan	611	20	3,302	207
Of which to China	49	6	456	34
Of which to Great Britain	15	—	212	19
Of which to Russia	305	10	998	56
Stock at U. S. Ports	140	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	3,409	—	3,278
World's visible supply	—	3,298	—	3,260
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding Linters)	—	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,444	46	5,030	182

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted
Certificated stocks 21,000 Bales

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Declaration Of Dividend & Bonus To Shareholders

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1940, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 8,08,303-12-10 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 38,55,507-0-2 which the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

An Ad-interim dividend was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1940 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax on 6,72,528 shares absorbing Rs. 5,04,396-0-0.

Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super-Tax Rs. 3,00,000-0-0.

Amount transferred to Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings Rs. 3,00,000-0-0.

Amount transferred to Reserve and Contingency Fund Rs. 7,00,000-0-0.

Bonus to Staff Rs. 2,30,000-0-0, total Rs. 20,34,396-0-0.

The balance of Rs. 18,21,111-0-2 the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1940 at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, i.e., Re. 1 per share on 6,72,528 shares (making 7 per cent. for the whole year) which will utilize Rs. 6,72,528-0-0.

To pay a bonus to the shareholders at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, i.e., Annas 8 per share, free of Income-Tax Rs. 3,36,264-0-0.

To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 8,12,319-0-2, total Rs. 38,55,507-0-2.

PLOT TO MURDER IBN SAUD

Leader's Recent Visit To Berlin

LONDON, (By Cable).

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times" cables:

Sherif Adel Hamid Ibn Ohn, leader of the plot to assassinate Ibn Saud, was in Berlin interviewing high Nazi officials in the summer of last year. He returned to Egypt where he has property but three months ago obtained a visa to go to Arabia on the ground that he wanted to attend family business and to take part in the pilgrimage to Mecca.

It is evident now that he had all arrangements made to murder Ibn Saud during the present excitement at Mecca which is crowded with pilgrims from India and the Middle East. Only the traditional Arab clemency to a descendant of the Prophet Mohammad through the Husseini family saved Adel from execution. The five other men in the plot were all his servants.

GERMAN THREAT TO THE BALKANS

Does Hitler Fear Russian Interference?

LONDON, (By Cable).

The New York correspondent of the "Times" cables:—

The general assumption here is that the Germans are preparing to take aggressive action in the Balkans—possibly by a thrust southwards from Rumania into Yugoslavia for control of the railway line from Budapest to Salonika and Istanbul—and it finds support in a report from Budapest raising the estimated figure fo German troops moving eastwards through Hungary and into Rumania from 300,000 to 600,000.

A later report from Budapest that Hungary was mobilising additional troops in preparation for total mobilisation on January 15 and a report from Sofia that German troops are already assembled in some force at Giurgiu in Rumania with only the ice-blocked Danube separating them from Bulgaria seem to give further support to the assumption.

It is supposed here that Hitler is pouring troops into Rumania partly for the purpose of preventing Russia from interfering through Bessarabia with any attempt Germany may make to strike at Greece and Turkey through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and that Hungarian troops will be used to assist them in protecting their flank and rear. Bulgaria is expected here to yield to the threat of force and to permit the passage of German troops through her territory. In that event it is believed here that Turkey will come into the war on the side of Great Britain and Greece.

However, while it is generally thought that the Germans will take action of this kind in the near future, the possibility is recognised that all these Balkan manoeuvres, elaborate as they are, may be intended instead merely as a gigantic bluff, likely to be all the more effective because the blow it threatens may be struck in any of several directions.

VITAL IMPORTANCE OF TRANS-ATLANTIC ROUTE

Chances Of Further Invasion Attempt

LONDON (By Cable).

The Military Correspondent of "Sunday Times" writes:—

As the old year goes out we are left glowing with justifiable pride in our first notable success on land. Our victory in the Western Desert becomes even more remarkable as further details are published.

To capture nearly 40,000 prisoners at the cost of 1,000 casualties is a bald statement which requires no elaboration. It is eloquent testimony to the leadership, staff work and efficiency of all three fighting services. This victory (coupled with the continued Greek successes in Albania) will impose alterations in our strategical dispositions and it may be interesting to make a quick and very general survey of the present military situation.

Germany has the great advantage of operating on interior lines. The Prime Minister's statement in the Commons the week before last illustrates very clearly what this advantage means. He told us that guns and tanks had to be sent to Egypt last July and August for the December battle and had to get there via the Cape of Good Hope. That is what comes of having to operate on exterior lines.

Hitler is in the middle of a circle and can move his troops to almost any point on the circumference quicker than we can move our troops from one point on that circumference to another. This is the very brief geometrical example; on the world's surface the problem is naturally affected by such considerations as means of transport, geographical features such as mountains, seas and deserts and climatic conditions. But, even so, it must be obvious to anyone without any deep knowledge of geography or strategy that it is quicker for Hitler to move troops from any part of Germany to any part of Italy and Spain than it is for us to move troops from England to Egypt via the Cape.

This makes it necessary for our War Committee to think one step ahead of Hitler if they are to get troops and material at the right place and right time.

It is not therefore a question of taking the right decisions on known facts, our War Committee has to guess better than Hitler has any need to do. This need for better guessing illustrates why it is absolutely essential always to remember that it is no use winning victories on other continents unless we are certain of warding off defeat at home. We must therefore keep a large army on this island (as the Prime Minister has stated) if only to insure ourselves against a bad guess.

The creation of a new command in the Far East has occasioned very little comment, but it is of considerable importance. It is an obvious hint to the sleeping partner of the Axis that events in Europe and Africa have not blinded us to the importance of safeguarding our interests in China and the Pacific generally. The present strategical situation therefore is something on the following lines.

FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTS

The British Empire is fighting on two fronts and is on the watch on a third. On the Atlantic front she is strong and gets relatively stronger daily (subject to keeping in check attacks on her convoys from the United States of America and from Canada), but she is not yet in a position to seize the initiative. On the Mediterranean front she has gained the initiative and has inflicted on Italy what looks like being a mortal blow. On the Pacific front she is keeping a sharp eye on Japan, who is rather like a wall-eyed man with one eye on Europe and the other on America!

Facing the British Empire, which is arming but not yet fully armed, stands Germany with her prodigious war machine, still seeking to moment to strike against this island fortress. Both sides know that the decision can be reached nowhere else.

Having failed to wrest supremacy of the air from the R.A.F. Germany has been forced to accept another winter of warring and winter is a poor time for campaigning in Europe, except possibly along the Mediterranean shore, and it is there where the Axis seems most in need of help at the moment.

If our lifeline over the Atlantic holds, time is on our side as the munitions we receive along that lifeline reduce daily our disadvantage; if that lifeline can be materially damaged time is on the side of Germany. Time is also on the side which produces the newest types of engines of war. Remember how the delay in the offensive action against France and Belgium gave Germany time to produce heavier tanks at the Skoda Works which were the first cause of the collapse of the Ninth French Army last May.

There are of course many other factors which cannot be dealt with in a short article, as for instance the attitude of Russia and Germany's supply of oil.

Where do these speculations lead us? To the conclusion that in the next few months we may expect to see Germany attempt to put right Italian disasters either at the request of Mussolini or even in the face of Italian opposition. Whatever the result of these efforts, we may expect Hitler to return in spring to intensive measures for the invasion of this island by sea, air and, if possible, land.

With trust in our leaders in the Council Chamber and in the three fighting services, we can view the future with courageous confidence.

FASCIST BRIBES THAT SWELLED GREEK WAR FUND

Badoglio's Prestige In Italy

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The Lisbon correspondent of the "News Chronicle" cables:

How Mussolini's star is waning in Italy and how Badoglio has become a popular hero in Il Duce's place, and, last but not least, how Greek met Italian in a contest of wits preceding the Italian attack on Greece, were the main features of an eye-witness story told me by a neutral who arrived here from Milan.

Starting with the last point first, it seems that Ciano and other Italian leaders relied largely on bribery to make sure that Greek resistance to their attack would be ineffective.

The bribes were accepted, but promptly reported to a higher authority. On instructions from General Metaxas, the money was kept as a contribution to the Greek War Fund, but plans for resistance to the expected Italian invasion went on as before.

Meanwhile the Fascist chiefs, although advised by Badoglio that 25 divisions would be needed to ensure success, limited the Italian force in Albania to five divisions feeling sure they had provided for a walk-over.

But when the invasion was launched, the Greeks returned the bribes in lead and steel.

Badoglio on being sent to Albania to see what could be done told Il Duce that he would not be responsible for the outcome as his advice had been disregarded, but recommended a general withdrawal to defensive positions pending the arrival of the necessary reinforcements.

Unfortunately for Mussolini the use of new Greek bases by the R.A.F. and the activity of the Greek and British Navies since have made it impossible to bring the Italian force to Albania anywhere near Badoglio's estimate even with the help of German troop-carrying planes previously used for the attack on Norway.

Badoglio has become a popular idol since his "disgrace."

Despite the Fascist censorship and the efforts of the controlled press to keep up their war spirit, the Italian people know everything that happens and consider that all hope of a profitable issue of the war is lost as far as Italy is concerned.

"Long Live Badoglio's Italy" is the slogan now found written on walls of a morning while the phrase "mare nostrum" applied by the Fascists to the Mediterranean arouses nothing but ridicule.

"FARMING OUT" SYSTEM IN U. S. INDUSTRY

Significant American Appointments

LONDON, (By Cable).

The New York correspondent of the "Times" cables:—

As part of the plan to speed up production under the national defence programme the United States War Department has appointed two brothers, Mr. Joseph L. Trecker, President and Mr. Francis Trecker, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Milwaukee Machine Manufacturing Company, to institute immediately a "bits and pieces" or "farming out" system in industry like England. They will be employed at nominal salaries of a dollar a year each.

The Trecker firm has been notably successful in turning out French war orders by sub-contracting its work among hundreds of small firms scattered throughout the country from Marblehead in Massachusetts to Kansas City. It has been working 24 hours daily for seven days a week in the manufacture of equipment for national defence and has been able to maintain an uninterrupted stream of production.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

(By A. H.)

All-India Conferences are not a novelty in this country. But the All-India Students' Conference recently held at Nagpur has an importance of its own. It was in the midst of a storm that the students from every corner of India had assembled to devise ways and means to make themselves more effective soldiers of India's freedom. They wanted to define their role in the national struggle. They intended to prove themselves effective allies of the workers and peasants who are impatient to launch a mass struggle obviously through their united organisation the Indian National Congress.

But the National Front Communists, true to their traditions, were bent upon torpedoing the growing consciousness of the students for monopolising the students' movement for their party ends. It would be interesting to note that only a few weeks back at Benares this species of the political students were guided by Dr K M. Ashraf who had come there as their party whip, to oppose a resolution demanding Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee to transform the struggle for freedom of speech in a struggle for freedom of India and to widen its scope from individual Satyagraha to mass national struggle.

One would be surprised at this attitude of these pseudo—Leftists, and proclaimed revolutionaries. But having failed to establish a mass base for themselves, and having failed to create any place for themselves in the national politics as a result of their opposition to the national struggles in 1920, 1930, and 1932 they have completely isolated themselves from the living forces. They thrive on the adventurist spirit of 'petit bourgeois' youth and conduct themselves in small cells and groups. They do not want to involve themselves in mass action but want to seize power when the Congress leadership and the workers of the C.S.P., Forward Bloc and other groups have been marched to prison-land. They have sent their men, few as they are underground, presumably to dig tunnels to Moscow, but obviously to become heroes when their formidable opponents are in jail.

With this perspective the Communist students led by Dr. K. M. Ashraf assembled in Nagpur. They were in a hopeless minority compared with the students owing to their allegiance to other groups. A day before the Conference met the N.F. whip approached me and asked me as to how many seats in the Working Commitee of the All-India Students' Federation would be given to them. I frankly told them that I could say on behalf of every section of the delegates that they were not at all interested as to how many seats and offices go to them. All that they wanted was that Nagpur should give a call of action to all section of students which might get a united response. I asked him if he had any draft resolution from the party to discuss with me. On that I was shown a resolution which wanted to condemn the Congress, individual Satyagraha and Gandhiji and had no operative clause whotsoever with it. Another resolution was on Pakistan obivously to justify Dr. Ashraf's presence in the Conference.

Earlier I had consultations with Forward Bloc, C.S.P., Gandhite and other sections of the students and all of them agreed that the Benares resolution should be reaffirmed and we should declare that the students movement was an integral part of the national movement. To this N.F. bosses would not agree and persisted in their demand for a declaration of their proportion on the Working Committee. Though the Working Committee was to be elected after the Conference we agreed to discuss their proportion on it just to avoid the clash. Their claim was that the Communists represent 80 per cent of the student population and, therefore, they should get a majority on it. The other groups suggested the following proportion. Out of 21 members Communists 8, Congress Socialists 4, Forward Bloc 4, Gandhites 3 and non-party students 2. In fact the C.S.P. students and the Forward Bloc group made a sacrifice for unity for they represented even as an individual group much bigger section than the National Front Communists. But Dr. Ashraf would not be satisfied with anything less than the pound of flesh.

Having failed to get the non-Communist students committed to a absolute majority for the Communists they busied themselves in sabotaging the Conference. With the help of some local Labour leaders the Reception Committee office was captured by them. They declared one Communist student from Cawnpore as General Secretary and began to issue to the delegation cards and ultimately decided to hold a separate Conference of the National Front Communist Students at Gita Ground.

While the All-India Student's Conference was attended by 65 delegates from Bengal, 55 from U.P., 9 from Bihar, 10 Bombay, 8 from Delhi, 6 from Assam, 3 from Orissa, 4 from Madras, 10 from C.P., 2 from Sind met in convocation hall. The N. F. Student's Conference was conspicuous by the absence of the delegates of a number of provinces.

Now the task for the non-Communist student is to build up the students' unity. To preserve the solidarity between the students owing allegiance to different political groups and to develop their day-to-day struggle and to fraternise with the national movement to justify their existence as an integral part of the national movement.

Indian Readers' Digest

The Indian Readers' Digest (January issue—edited by Waman P. Kabadi) begins with a poem from the pen of Dr. James H. Cousins "Song for a Time of Threat" and the "Spirit of Christmas" from the "Aryan Path". Among the other articles of interest are "Lindberg—Now a Fifth Columnist?" by Jim Mollison; "The Tragic Tale of France" by an Indian Student; "The Need for Universal Fingerprinting" by E. T. MacIntyre; "Nudism In India" by Alex Peel; "Trouble in the Balkans" by Fraham Ringer, which is a guide to the student of the present-day International politics; "What Muslims Want" by M. A. Jinnah; "India Building Her Own Ships" by Walchand Hirachand; "Jawaharlal Nehru" by Mahadeo Desai; "War Wrecks the Writer" by Freda Bedi.

BARODA.—His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar arrived here from Bombay on Thursday. He participated in the All-India Tennis Tournament which began on Friday and ends on January 12.

CONCESSION
Return Tickets
ON MIDWEEK HOLIDAYS

On every midweek Bank Holiday or public holiday notified by the Local Government, the G.I.P Rly. issues I and II Class return tickets at WEEK END FARES. These tickets are issued between Bombay (V.T.), Byculla Dadar and Thana
AND
Nasik, Devlali, Khandala Lonavla, Kirkee, Sivajinagar, Poona and Nera
Similar III Class tickets are issued between Bombay (V.T.), Byculla and Dadar
AND
Nasik and Devlali

These tickets are issued on the day preceding the Holiday and upto 12 noon of the Holiday and will be available for completion of return journey upto noon of the day following the Holiday.

If two or more Holidays fall in the midweek on consecutive days, these tickets are issued from the day preceding the first Holiday and upto 12 noon of the last Holiday and will be available for completion of return journey upto 12 noon of the day following the last Holiday.

Further particulars from Station Masters concerned.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

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FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF
PILES
EXTERNAL treatment only does not usually cure PILES. INTERNAL REMEDIES are essential. Dr. Ballin's treatment combines both.
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THOSE MIRACULOUS CURES!

Pharmacists Want Ban On Misleading Advts.

BENARES, Jan. 5.

The All-India Pharmaceutical Conference to-day, Mr. S. N. Bhal presiding, passed resolutions urging the Government of India to stop by legislation "false and misleading advertisements" in the interests of public health, requesting provincial Governments to recognise the profession of pharmacy as a separate entity and stressing the need for confining the profession of pharmacy to qualified and registered pharmacists.—A. P.

Travancore State Congress

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 5.

Mr. G. Ramachandran, acting President, Travancore State Congress, has issued a statement in which he says the Central office of Travancore State Congress will be re-opened in Trivandrum immediately and the two offices outside Travancore will be closed forthwith.—A. P.

HISTORIC ROLE OF HINDU COMMUNITY

Upholding Rights Of Minorities

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The mildest word we can find for characterising the address which Mr. V. D. Savarkar delivered as President of the Hindu Mahasabha is "reprehensible." As we have repeatedly urged in 'The Reformer' there is no Hindu-Muslim problem, as it is commonly understood, in South India. The relations between Southern and Western India, and Arabia, antedated the birth of Islam by many centuries. Islam itself was propagated in the South not by conquerors but by pious missionaries who exemplified in their lives its simple creed in all its purity. In the South, therefore, had sprung up and has for long existed between Hindus and Muslims a spirit of brotherhood and cultural appreciation, which has not been seriously disturbed by the propaganda of the Muslim League. Into this atmosphere of peace and goodwill, Mr. Savarkar has sought to inject the virus of Hindu-Mahomedan antagonism. Not only that but he has tried to involve in the controversy the Indian States and even the independent State of Nepal. He abandoned all sense of propriety and proportion in his attack on the Nizam's Government. The tone of his address was that of an irresponsible demagogue utterly careless of the consequences of his declamation.

The Hindus to-day are in every respect stronger than they were at any time within living memory. This is due to the great work of far-seeing leaders who guided the community amidst many shoals and quicksands along the path of social and spiritual emancipation, who discarding the cheap and easy slogan of "foreign domination," understood the significance of that domination and turned it to the highest advantage of the country. The patrimony so laboriously garnered is now in danger of being dissipated by the ambitions of shortsighted politicians. But we have faith in the soul sense of the Hindus and are confident that they will not in a moment of impatience forfeit the gains of many generations of wise and thoughtful leadership. One final word as to the militarization of Hindus which Mr. Savarkar warmly advised. He wants millions of Hindu youth to take advantage of the Government offer and train themselves for military careers. He did not pause to count the cost of training and maintaining a large standing army nor, of course, where the enormous cost of it was to be found. It is clear from the context that the purpose in Mr. Savarkar's mind for which this great effort is to be made, is a civil war between Hindus and Muslims. It is true that the happenings in Sind and elsewhere have forcibly demonstrated the need for Hindus providing themselves with more effective means of self-defence if Government can not perform their elementary function of preserving life and property. But a Hindu army is the most expensive and least effective way of providing it. In any case, no responsible leader would contemplate a civil war as the best means of promoting communal harmony.

THE HINDU WAY.

But for the virulent tone adopted towards Muslims, Mr. Savarkar's address would have been not only a useful but also a valuable contribution to Indian political thought. The idea of an Indo-British Commonwealth which he supported, was first suggested many years ago in 'The Reformer' and was some years later advocated by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru. The genius of the Hindu people is pre-eminently one of assimilation and not rejection. The Maharashtra Saint, Eknath, gave away the food prepared for his father's shradh to three Mussulmans who came to his door and justified his action by maintaining that God can not be limited to any caste or sect in the human forms which He may take. This was the characteristic Hindu way of incorporating a new factor—a statement of it in the form of an accepted metaphysical doctrine. The great Shivaji won the confidence of his Muslim subjects by his broad tolerance and regard for their interests and sentiments. In our own time, Ranade, the greatest modern thinker of Maharashtra, in numerous lectures and writings demonstrated with a great wealth of erudition the steady process of fusion which lasted for many centuries between the communities. Sir Sayyad Ahmed, the great Muslim reformer, also besought Hindus, and Muslims to think of themselves as the two eyes of the Indian nation. Mr. Jinnah in his earlier days worked on the same ideology. His speeches and attitude of late have become provocative. That is just because he realises that he has a weak case. A leader who is confident of his cause, has no need to indulge in bluster. Mr. Savarkar by his attitude has helped Mr. Jinnah intending to correct him. The absence of a single South Indian name from his Committee of "direct action" confirms our view that his inflammatory observations would have had no effect on leaders in that part of the country. The Madura session of the Mahasabha, we are sorry to say, marks the climax and the turning point in the history of that movement the original objects of which have been completely lost sight of. Those aims were clearly stated by Mr. C. Vijayaraghavacharya, the veteran who has been associated with the Congress as well as the Mahasabha from their very birth and is, therefore, along with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a unique position or authority. He wrote in the course of his message to the Madura session:

The aims and objects of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha are to secure political and economic freedom of British India by uniting the people of our country of all creeds, castes and no castes. This Sabha, while mainly anxious to protect the inalienable rights of the Hindus, both caste and non-caste, by no means aims in anyway at invading or injuring [illegible] similarly inalienable rights of the Muslims, Christians and other minority communities.

We would go further. Upon the Hindus as the oldest, largest and traditionally tolerant community, devolves in a special sense the duty of upholding the rights and interests of all minorities, however they might have come to be settled in this land. When it fails to recognise and honour this obligation, it forfeits its historic role and ceases to be of significance in the ethical evolution of man.

One Chieftain And Several Others Lose Lives

Inter-Tribal Warfare On Bajaur Border: Fakir Of Alingar Intervenes

PESHAWAR, Jan. 4.

There had been inter-tribal warfare on the Bajaur border as a result of which many are reported to have lost their lives and one chieftain, Malik Khanzada, had to surrender his independence. Trouble had been brewing for the last few months over the affairs of village Shinkot, which the Khan of Khar had forcibly taken possession from the Mahmund tribe. The Fakir of Alingar, who moves about the tribal land decided to intervene and sent an intimation of his intention to the Khan of Khar who regarded it as a virtual ultimatum. In the last week of December, the Fakir of Alingar with a gang of armed tribesmen proceeded towards Shinkot but was met near Tangi by Malik's Party, who opened fire causing two casualties among the Fakir's men. The Fakir ordered reprisals and Malik's two sons and six relatives were shot dead. Learning of the incident the Khan of Khar, took out a gang aided by Malik Abdurrahim his ally.

In the meantime another incident which brought Malik Kanzada to the picture occurred. The Umarkhel Malik Makkaramkhan, a supporter of Khanzada was killed by Malik Rahim's men while returning from Jelalabad. Khanzada ranged himself on the Fakir of Alingar's side against the Khan of Khar and Malik Rahim. Although exact details of the fighting are not yet known, it is feared, many lives were lost on both sides. Malik Khanzada was besieged and was forced to surrender to the Khan of Khar.—A.P.

STATES WELCOME INDIAN CAPITAL

Ahmedabad Industrialist To Manage Travancore Rubber Works

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 4.

"Trade and industry of India were one integral whole and we will not be true to ourselves if industrially or commercially we segregated ourselves into small units or cells," said Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, reopening to-day the Travancore Rubber Works now put under the management of Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Ranchoddlal, an Ahmedabad industrialist.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer said that because of this oneness of India's industry he did not hesitate to welcome Indian capital, Indian energy and Indian enterprise for developing the industry of Travancore. At the same time the Dewan emphasised that if local enterprise, local energy and local capital were forthcoming they would be stimulated and encouraged and if necessary subsidised for the purpose of industrial progress. But if local enterprise was not forthcoming the Government dare not allow the present opportunity to escape, and they would have to develop their industries with outside co-operation.

Travancore had a large tea production but till recently this tea was exported in tea chests made from woods imported from Finland and the Balkans. This was because though Travancore had ample supplies of wood, there had not been the scientific forethought and enterprise to make the necessary apparatus and glue for the manufacture of tea chests, including glue, and make possible their taking over an industry which would mean an addition of lakhs of rupees annually to their income.

If within a certain period of time this was not done they would have no option but to call outsiders to take it up.—A.P.

ADULT EDUCATION IN AMRELI

73 Villages Get Rid Of Illiteracy

BARODA Jan. 4.

The adult education classes started in Amreli District in May, 1939 in accordance with the orders of H. H. the Maharaja finished their courses in various villages from August 1940 to October 1940. Out of 116 students 89 have passed the test. They will be awarded their certificates.

The number of illiterate adults left over at the end of the last year was 1,209 which number is thus reduced to 1,120, and arrangements are in progress to educate them.

At the close of October 1940, 23 classes were working of which one class was for women, and they were attended by 185 men and 7 women. Classes have been opened at taluka head quarters to impart education to illiterate policemen. Seven policemen have already received instruction in Kodinar taluka.

Seventy-three villages got rid of illiteracy upto the end of October 1940, and no one below 45 years of age remains illiterate in those villages.

Efforts are in progress to eradicate illiteracy from the remaining villages also.—United Press.

Punjab Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Chief's Views

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The view that Hindi alone could be the country's "Lingua Franca" was expressed by Mr. Amar Nath Kak, Deputy President of the Kashmir Legislative Assembly, presiding over the 13th annual session of the Punjab Hindi Sahitya Sammelan this afternoon.

He said that the question, Urdu versus Hindi, had reached such proportions that it was high time that every one of them should be earnest to find its solution. Their main efforts should, therefore, be dedicated to the ideal that "Bharatvarsh" was one, that there was only one common language and that its inhabitants though belonging to different religious denominations, were united with another by the sense of their being parts of one vast whole. And the chief means of bringing provincial languages was a language common to the whole of India.

The question, therefore, was which of the Indian languages was fit to be the "Lingua Franca" of India.

After examining the different Indian languages the president stressed that Hindi alone could be the country's language.

INDIA AND WAR

Referring to the international situation, Mr. Amar Nath said: "The battlefields of the West as well as the East are getting nearer our country every day, and at this juncture every Indian should feel deeply concerned over the country's safety and the preservation of democracy and do all he can to ensure them. I pray and trust that democracy will come out of this ordeal unscathed by the onslaughts that the upholders of brute force have been making upon it".—A. P.

Labour Legislation

A. I. T. U. C. Deputation Meets Commerce Member Of India Govt.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

A delegation of the All-India Trade Union Congress met Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Labour Member, Government of India in Calcutta to-day, and discussed with him for nearly two hours problems relating to labour in the country with special reference to the proposed Labour legislations of the Central Government.

The delegation consisted of Mr. V. R. Kalappa, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. G. M. Khan, Mr. Selvapathy Chetty, Mr. K. S. V. Naidu, Miss Shanta Bhalerao, Mr. M. K. Bose and Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee.

The questions covered by the discussion included the amendment of the Trade Disputes Act, granting of holidays to workers with pay, extension of maternity benefits to women workers in coal mines and legislation regarding shop assistants and trade unions and insurance business.

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and Mr. A. Duncan, General Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway met, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar yesterday and held discussions regarding the difficulties arising out of the application of the new regulation of working hours on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.—United Press.

PATAUDI GETS HEIR-APPARENT

BHOPAL, Jan. 5.

A son was born to the Begum of Pataudi this morning. The infant is the heir-apparent of Pataudi State.

The Begum of Pataudi is the second daughter of the Nawab of Bhopal.—A. P.

'Till Hitler Is Crushed!'

Calcutta Rally Pledges Support To Britain: Roy, Jamnadas And Aftab Ali Criticise Congress

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

A resolution declaring sympathy with and support to the workers of continental countries that had fallen under "the grinding tyranny of Hitler's war machine," was adopted at a rally of industrial workers in the city and suburbs on the Calcutta maidan, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A (Bombay), presiding.

The rally which claimed to represent the various Trade Unions with a combined membership of over a lakh of workers, further declared the determination to support the war efforts of the British and other Allied Governments till Fascism and Hitler were crushed and the suppressed workers were liberated.

Indian Labour leaders who were still playing into the hands of the Congress and other "reactionary parties" were condemned by the rally for not supporting the war against Fascism.

Roy's Plea For Indo-Br. Labour Front

"Let the voice of Indian Labour be heard, not only in this country, but across the ocean, so that the world may admire India rising up to a position of honour and dignity by contributing to the defeat of Fascism, which will mean liberation of the world, including India herself," said Mr. M. N. Roy, addressing the rally this afternoon.

The Nationalist leaders had, Mr. Roy added, bungled the situation long enough. They had miserably failed to seize the opportunity for leading the Indian people towards freedom and strength.

"The defeat of England," he proceeded, "will mean slavery of our fellow-workers in England. That will not promote the cause of Indian freedom.

On the contrary, by defeating Fascism, the British working class will be the rulers of their country. Therefore, we shall form an Indo-British Labour Front in order to defeat Fascism and secure our common freedom."

"Let this rally of the workers of Calcutta be a mighty gesture of the determination of the Indian people to defeat Fascism and thereby win their own freedom." He concluded, and hoped that the rally would be the signal for a powerful mass movement, which would throw up new leaders with a clear vision and the boldness necessary for guiding the Indian people in these fateful days of history.

AFTAB ALI CRITICISES CONGRESS

Mr. Aftab Ali, M.L.A., President of the All-India Seamen's Union, addressing the rally, said that the policies of the Congress High Command and of the Congress Socialist Party overlooked the interests of the masses. Mr. Aftab Ali maintained that the only Government which could benefit the working classes in the country was the Government of the people and by the people. Such a Government could only be established in India by the victory of British arms. The speaker observed that the Trade Union Congress in the country was more interested in party politics than in the welfare of the working classes.

JAMNADAS' PLEA

Mr Jamnadas Mehta, who presided, criticised the action of the Congress High Command and those other political parties in the country, who were not supporting the war efforts against Fascism. He was, however, glad to see that there were politicians in the country, who understood the implications of the war and were not indifferent to the consequences. He appealed to the working class of India to join with the British working classes against their common enemy, and thereby usher in a new age.—A.P.

(Continued from col. 7)

his intention to offer Satyagraha on January 6 was arrested here to-day at his residence.—A.P.

Allahabad D. C. C. Secretary Arrested

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

Mr. Radhey Shyam Pathak, Secretary District Congress Committee and a member of the City Congress Committee, was arrested here this afternoon under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB'S RECORD

Highest Flying Time During 1940

The Chief Instructor, Bombay Flying Club, writes:—

Flying time for the month was 226 hours 5 minutes. This shows an increase of 107 hours 10 minutes over our flying time for the month of December, 1939.

The total flying time for the calendar year 1940 amounts to 2,900 hours 20 minutes, which is the highest recorded figure flown during any year since the inception of the Club.

AB-INITIO TRAINING

When the new batch, provisionally selected for the Air Force commenced training, other members were only able to fly in the evenings.

The following members took advantage of evening bookings:—

M. G. Apte, R. S. Chothia, A. H. Irani, Miss S. S. Davar, S. A. Shinde, D. M. Engineer, J. N. Daruwalla, M. M. Daruwalla, H. D. Ponkshe, M. Duarte, M. A. Katrak, Princess Abida Sultan of Bhopal, Capt. C. A. R Nevill and Mrs. G. Nevill.

Mr. A H Irani successfully carried out his first Solo flight and Mr. J. N. Daruwalla completed all his flying tests for the issue of an "A" licence.

QUALIFIED PILOTS

Mr. A. C. P. Wadia, Mr. A. P. Kapadia and Major F. J. H. Nelson made use of Club aircraft.

Mr. D. B. Girme and K. A. Zaveri flew for the renewal of their licences.

PILOT INSTRUCTOR'S COURSE

Under instructions from the D. C. A. flying and technical tests of the following pilots for the issue of their Pilot Instructors licence were carried out by the Club:—Mr. D. N. Bunsha, Mr. H. D. Bharucha and Mr. B. P. Cooper.

Mr. C. B. Contractor is undergoing an Instructor's Course.

TRAINING SCHEME

The following pilots selected by the Directorate of Civil Aviation in India for the 80-hour course reported at the Club and their training has commenced:—Z. B. Sanjana, M. Barkar, M. M. Nanavaty, V. J. Billimoria, P. J. George, G. C. S. Babra, H. B. Mewawala, G. E. Sequeira, R. P. Herilgol and K. D. Chopra.

Mr. Athanimath has been appointed as P. T. Instructor and lecturer in English and Mathematics. He will also act as House Master.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATION

Co-operation work for the Royal Indian Navy, Welch Regiment and the 8th Anti-Aircraft Battery was carried out during the month.

42 hours 25 minutes were flown in this connection, but when the new batch of trainees arrived co-operation work had to be stopped "pro tem" due to shortage of aircraft.

GENERAL

The D. C. A. has allotted one Tiger Moth for this Club which will bring our number of training aircraft to four.

A Moonlight dance was held on Sunday the 15th December 1940 for our members and guests. It was well-attended and dancing went on till 1-00 a.m.

B.P.C.C. CONSTITUTION TO BE SUSPENDED

Plans For Second Phase Of Satyagraha In City

BOMBAY, Sunday.

With the launching of the second phase of the Satyagraha campaign in Bombay on Wednesday next, it is considered likely that the normal constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be suspended. A proposal for such suspension, it is understood, will be discussed at a meeting of the B.P.C.C. on Monday evening. The question whether the affairs of the City Congress should hereafter be under the direction of an Emergency Council or of an individual Congressman will also receive the attention of the B.P.C.C. on Monday.

MUNICIPAL PARTY

The question as to how the affairs of the Congress Municipal party should be conducted during the campaign were settled at a meeting of the party on Saturday night. It was decided that the normal constitution of the Party should be suspended from January 15. An Emergency Council composed of new office-bearers elected on Saturday, namely, Mr. Motichand Kapadia, Dr. J. V. Vora, Mr. Vasantram Jamiatram and Mr. R. K. Achrekar was set up to conduct the affairs of the Party from January 15. Mr. Kapadia is the leader of the Party and Dr. Vora, the Deputy Leader. The office-bearers will be assisted by two members of the party, Mr. Nagvekar and Mr. Manchubhai.

The Municipal Congress Party has already arranged to maintain its majority in the Statutory Committees of the Corporation by filling up the vacancies created by the arrest of members participating in Satyagraha.

SATYAGRAHA PLANS

Arrangements for conducting the second phase of the Satyagraha campaign from January 8 to April 5 were almost completed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day.

Three batches of satyagrahis, the first composed of 28 Congressmen, and the second and third of about 45 Congressmen each, it is understood will offer Satyagraha every month, up to April 5. The two months' period from the beginning of February to the first week of April is being reserved mainly for members of the seven District Congress Committees. There will be no Satyagraha on Sundays according to the instructions from Wardha.

DATES FIXED.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, it is understood, has fixed the following dates for Satyagraha during January:—8, 10, 15 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29 and 31. A batch of five Congressmen will send intimation to the Commissioner of Police on Tuesday next of their intention to offer Satyagraha on Wednesday. The batch will be led by Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. S. L. Silam, Vice-President of the Committee, Mr. B. N. Maheswari and Mr. P. K. Sawant, General Secretaries and Mr. Hiralal Dave, Treasurer, are expected to offer Satyagraha on Wednesday along with the President of the B.P.C.C.

SECOND BATCH

Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar and Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel will constitute the second batch which is to offer Satyagraha on January 10.

CHOITRAM AT WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 5.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani arrived here last evening. He saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning and acquainted him with the Sind situation.

Mrs. Perinben Captain arrived here this morning from Bombay to see Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

Suresh Banerjee For Wardha

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee leaves to-morrow for Wardha to discuss with Mahatma Gandhi the Satyagraha situation in Bengal.—United Press.

Sampuran Singh For Wardha

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Sardar Sampuran Singh, accompanied by his wife, left for Wardha 'via' Tatanagar this evening to receive training in Satyagraha as desired by Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

GANDHIJI DEPRIVED OF A TRUSTED ADVISER

WARDHA, Jan. 4.

Addressing a public meeting here to-night in connection with the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, Mr. Mahadev Desai paid a tribute to the learning, scholarship and sacrifices of the Maulana and said that by his arrest, Mahatma Gandhi had been temporarily deprived of a trusted adviser.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Kale, President of the Nagpur P.C.C. also addressed the meeting.—A. P.

KRIPALANI INTERVIEWS AZAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani had an interview with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the Naini Jail here this morning.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA PLAN IN KATHIAWAR

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

A list of about 50 workers of Kathiawar has been sent to Gandhiji for approval. These state workers will launch Satyagraha individually from British territory.

It is reliably learnt that Sjt. Dhebar will initiate Satyagraha probably from Viramgam.

No State worker will start Satyagraha from any state of Kathiawar. Instructions have been given from Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to all District Congress Committees to start Satyagraha from January 6 and lists of districts have been sent to them approved by Gandhiji.

Satyagraha In Ellichpur

ELLICHPUR, Jan. 5.

Mr. Govindrao Bondraji Thakre, member of the Amraoti District Council will offer Satyagraha at Pathrot on January 7. Mr. Thakre was to offer Satyagraha on December 31 last, but could not do so owing to the suspension of Satyagraha by Gandhiji during Christmas.

Mr. Kanhaiyalal Agrawal and Dr. Nathuji Dhuldhar, members of the Ellichpur Taluka Congress Committee, will offer Satyagraha on January 18 and 31 respectively.—United Press.

Mahatma Approves Benares List

BENARES Jan. 5.

It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi has approved a list of 32 Congress workers of Benares, including four ladies for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

Monghyr Awaits Mahatma's Approval

MONGHYR, Jan. 5.

It is understood that a list of 300 Satyagrahis has been sent by the Monghyr District Congress Committee to the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for the approval of Mahatma Gandhi. The list, it is further understood, includes the names of the Chairmen of the Monghyr District Board and the Municipality.—United Press.

PESHAWAR EDITOR JAILED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Mr. Mohummad Quasim, editor of the "Sadai Bangish", Peshawar, was sentenced to-day to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or in default to six months' imprisonment for an anti-war speech delivered here on December 24 last in the Provincial Forward Bloc Conference.—United Press.

Hartal As Protest Against Arrests

SARAGOSHA, Jan. 5.

Hindu and Sikh shop-keepers observed a hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest of fourteen Sikhs in connection with the taking out of a procession in celebration of Guru Govind Singh's birthday.—A.P.

Bara Banki Congressman Arrested

BARA BANKI, Jan. 5.

Mr. Jagat Narain Srivastava, General Secretary of the Bara Banki District Congress Committee and a member of the District Board, who had given notice to the Deputy Commissioner of

(Continued in col. 5)

Walter Wanger presents
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S production of
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT
from ALFRED HITCHCOCK
who directed "Rebecca"
starring
JOEL McCREA
with LARAINE DAY · HERBERT MARSHALL
GEORGE SANDERS · ALBERT BASSERMAN
ROBERT BENCHLEY
Released thru United Artists

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Men in the making!
Gene Towne presents
TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS
with
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
JIMMY LYDON
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON
BILLY HALOP
Ernest Cossart · Gale Storm · Hughie Green
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
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At Last! R-E-U-T-E-R S-P-E-A-K-S!
ROBINSON
"A DISPATCH FROM REUTERS"
EDNA BEST · EDDIE ALBERT
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Nigel Bruce · Montagu Love · James Stephenson
Directed by WILLIAM DIETERLE
A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture
Music by Max Steiner · Screen Play by Milton Krims · From a Story by Valentine Williams and Wolfgang Wilhelm

Note—Phone No. 35017.
REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
DOWN ARGENTINE WAY
IN TECHNICOLOR!
DON AMECHE
BETTY GRABLE
CARMEN MIRANDA
and CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
THE GREATEST MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA OF ALL TIME!
J. CARROL NAISH · HENRY STEPHENSON · KATHARINE ALDRIDGE · LEONID KINSKEY
CHRIS-PIN MARTIN
Free List Suspended.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MARGARET SULLAVAN * JAMES STEWART
The MORTAL STORM
M-G-M's titanic hit with
ROBERT YOUNG · FRANK MORGAN
A FRANK BORZAGE Production
Directed by FRANK BORZAGE

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 9, 1997
Muslim: Zilhaj 8, 1359
Parsi: Amerdad 4, 1310
Hightide: 4-47; 18-40
Lowtide: 11-56; 23-46
Sunrise: 7h. 13m
Sunset: 6h. 16m.

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH

KHAN—On 3rd January, in Bombay to Safia, wife of Saadulla Khan and daughter-in-law of Dr. Khan Saheb, ex-Premier N.-W. F. Province, a son.

B. P. C. C.'s Urgent Meeting

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

The President of the Bombay Humanitarian League has sent the following telegram of condolence to Pandit Malaviyaji.

"Deeply grieved at sad demise of Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya causing unbearable loss not only to family but to country. Praying for peace to departed soul and courage to you and family to bear the sad bereavement".

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujarati of the Vashishta Ishti Gatha (Yasna Ha 53), strophes 1-6.

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2ND RECORD
At the Opera House!
The Members of Your FAMILY
Will HEARTILY THANK You
If You Take Them to See
"SNEH-BANDHAN"
A GREAT INDIA Picture
"SNEH-BANDHAN"

A KIKUBHAI B. DESAI Production
Featuring
The Glamorous Queen of Melody
BIBBO
with E BILIMORIA, NAVIN YAGNIK, Pratima Devi, Muzzamil
Daily: 4, 6-45, 9-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE
MATINEES at 1-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., Holidays.
2nd Great WEEK

SHE SAVED

a Saviour!
THE FIGHTING ... SINGING ... DANCING ...
HEROINE OF
PUNARMILAN
BOMBAY TALKIES
Live-wire story
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Thursday next: 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Mortal Storm" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"A Dispatch From Reuters" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Tom Brown's School Days" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Foreign Correspondent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deepak" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sneha Bandhan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Duyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE—"1 Million B. C." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
HINDMATA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.

Diamond Jubilee Of Kesari And Mahratta

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Wagle Hall, Chikitsaka Samooha High School, Kandewadi, to congratulate the 'Kesari' and the 'Mahratta' on their Diamond Jubilee and wish them many more years of public and patriotic service. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside and prominent men in Bombay's public life will be among the speakers.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The 35th learner-driver class will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Conference Hall, Electric House. The class is open to drivers of private motor cars and commercial firms.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS

A general meeting will be held on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the Institution Room when Mr. C. H. Shah, B.E., A.M.I. Struct. E., will give a lecture on "My Experiences in Structural Steel".

B WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A public meeting will be held at Dana Bunder (Mandvi) to give a send-off to Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, President, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday.)

INDIAN SEAMEN'S WAR EFFORT

An Extraordniary General Meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India was held on Sunday at Kesar Baug, Dongri. Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan, M.L.A., presided.

It was resolved that the arrangement for social and economic welfare of Indian seamen's be taken in hand immediately as it is felt that certain risks arising out of the nature of their work on the high seas are not covered for. It was pointed out that the Viceroy's War Funds are at the disposal of the authorities to provide for seamen wounded by enemy action or providing for their families in the event of their death. There are, of course, cases of death by natural causes by exposure on the high seas which are not covered although even such men's services during this War are as important as that of any other men actively engaged in the successful termination of this war.

Therefore a committee of the following gentlemen (1) Mirza Akhtar Hassan, M.L.A., (2) S. A Major Paymaster, (3) Mohamed Ebrahim Serang, (4) Abdul Karim Hassan Serang, (5) Khansaheb Mahroof Shah, was set up to collect funds at the rate of Re. 1 per head from the seamen themselves at the time of paying off and to place it at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

The meeting also resolved to approach the Government Shipping Master, Bombay, and the various shipping Companies to enlist their co-operation by sending a representative to this committee and to collaborate with it for the working of the scheme.

PEACE THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE

Good Response To Khadi And Village Industries Exhibition

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"Only by the acceptance of Gandhiji's message of non-violence, can the flower of peace be plucked from the bleeding heart of war-lacerated Europe", said Mr. Babuk Desai speaking this morning at a reception to the city journalists by the organisers of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

Mr. Desai thanked the journalists and newspapers for their co-operation and the different theatres in the city for freely advertising the exhibition. He expressed his gratification that the journalists of Bombay were almost without exception, nationalist at heart, and willingly helped in any patriotic cause.

Mr. V. V. Jerajani reviewed the work of the exhibition and remarked that Bombay had given very good response.

Dr. Anklesaria, President of the B. P. C. C., said that exhibitions of this type infused enthusiasm and deserved all encouragement.

"Id Prayers At Azad Maidan"

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Tablighul Islam Bombay, Id Congregational Prayers will be offered and lead by Maulana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi Sahib at the Esplanade (Azad) Maidan on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S T.) Loud Speakers will be installed as usual and arrangements for Water is made for ablution.

After the prayers and Khutba (sermon) are over special prayers will be offered for the safety of all the Muslim nations and countries.

All the Consuls representing the different Muslim Nations will also attend the prayers.

Members of the Karnatak Friends' Union Dramatic Branch who staged a Kanarese Drama in aid of the Congress Storm Relief Fund on 30th December last at Bhangwadi Theatre. Mr. K. R. Bolar, the director, is sitting in the centre.

Importance Of Library In Life Of Nation

City Mayor Inaugurates Dadar Branch Of "Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya"

"In the life of a nation the place of libraries is very great, as in them are confined the feelings, ideas and forms of its life", said Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, the Mayor of Bombay, inaugurating the Dadar Branch of the "Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya." The function was held at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar, on Sunday.

Prof. P. V Kane reviewed the activities of the library which had grown to its present stature since its inception in 1898. Its purpose was to popularise Marathi literature. It aimed at collecting rare books and providing opportunities for research.

Messages wishing the library further expansion were received among others from the Chief of Ichalkaranji State, Raja Saheb of Paltan, Rao Bahadur Bole and Mr. Wandrekar. Several donations were announced on the occasion.

DUTY OF CORPORATION

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar welcoming the guests and inviting the Mayor to inaugurate the branch said that the late Congress Government had done much in the realm of recreation both of mind as well as body. The middle classes stood to gain much by libraries but they were not in a position to finance them solely. It was the duty of such public bodies like the Corporation to help the library movement.

SCHEME UNDER CONSIDERATION

The Mayor said that the promoters of the library should be congratulated on having thought of serving their country and their language in 1898 at a time when most of them were suffering from an inferiority complex and vernaculars were being neglected. Knowledge had no political boundaries, but if through its advancement any foreign culture tried to dominate and exploit a whole country, its benefit was distorted. They should certainly assimilate foreign cultures and enrich themselves and not to the detriment of their own culture.

Proceeding he said that the Congress Municipal Party had in its programme establishment of libraries in the city. A scheme in that connection was engaging the attention of the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation would view with 'active sympathy' the appeal of the library for support.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Corporation had already taken a step in the spread of knowledge by introducing compulsion in the sphere of primary education. The Government was also imparting adult education. But all the benefits of the above schemes would go in vain if the child or the adult had no further scope to gain knowledge through the library which was verily called a temple.

He wished the 'Granthalaya' fulfilment in its mission.

Prof. D. R. Gharpure proposed a vote of thanks.

With 'Vande Matharam' the function concluded.

Guru Gobind's Anniversary

Celebrations In Bombay

The birthday anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs was celebrated at Azad Maidan, on Saturday and Sunday. A long procession, headed by a 'palki' containing the Adi Granth, the Sikh Bible, started from the Gurdwara, at Frere Road and after passing through the important streets terminated at Azad Maidan, where a 'dewan' was held in a specially pitched shamiana equipped with loud-speakers.

Prominent among those who attended the function were Sardar Saheb Sardar Teja Singh, Sardar Darbara Singh, Dr. Amrik Singh, Sardar Harban Singh and Sardar Satyindra Singh.

Guru Gobind Singh taught that only through individual spiritual illumination and consecration to truth, could man obtain the peace, unity and happiness for which he longed, said Sardar Anant Singh addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Brave Khalsa Youth Association on Saturday. Sardar Khaldaman Singh presided.

He said that the Guru's aim was to bring to human understanding the beauty of true being and to call forth the native love of good into selfless expression. The Guru stood for justice; he enjoined upon them the need of having a broad vision and regarding themselves as citizens of the world.

Mr. Dev Raj Mehta proposed a vote of thanks.

Kirtans by well-known 'ragis' and girl students was also held and continued till the early hours of Sunday morning, when the "bhog" ceremony of "akhand" path was performed, after which the "Karrah pershad" was distributed. 'Langar' (free kitchen) was open to all on both days.

Party To B. N. Maheshwari

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Over four hundred citizens including members and officials of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and members of the B. P. C. C. attended a party given by the Matunga Gujarati Club this evening in honour of Mr. B. N. Maheshwari.

Mr. Ramachandra Iyer who presided over the function referred to the services rendered by Mr. Maheshwari both as a Congressman and a City Father.

In the course of a brief reply, Mr. Maheshwari said that his humble contribution as a Corporator was due to the co-operation he had received from his colleagues. He assured the citizens that the Municipal Congress Party would always work in the interests of the voters.

Among those who attended the party were Dr. Anklesaria, Dr Jivaraj Mehta, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nadirshah, Rao Bahadur D. V. Nadkarni, Mr H. B. Shivdasani and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.

SEND-OFF TO SILAM AND TULLA

A hearty send-off function in honour of Sjts. S. L. Silam and Vishwanath R. Tulla will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Adi Parbhaji Hall, Telugu Munurwar Wadi, Shankarrao Pupala Road, Kamathipura. Sjt. R. K. Achrekar, Chief Whip of the Congress Municipal Party, will preside.

Kalyan's Reception To Kanji Govind

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan. 5.

Sjt. Kanji Govind Kerson, M.L.A., and vice-Chairman of the District School Board, Thana, Director of the Thana East and Kolaba District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., and the Managing Director of the Kalyan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., who has intimated to the District Magistrate, Thana, of his intention to offer "Satyagraha" at Kalyan, in Shivaji Chowk at 9 a.m. on the 7th inst., was given a send-off by the Sorathia Prajapati Dynati, Kalyan and the citizens of the Kalyan at Krishna Talkies, Kalyan to-day at 2-30 p.m.

It was a record attendance in the history of Kalyan. Including hundreds of women of all classes and communities, as well as agriculturists from the surrounding villages.

Sjt. Jetha Raja, as president welcomed Sjt. Kanji and garlanded him. Sjt. Kanji received about 250 garlands from other institutions.

Mr. D. K. Sule in his speech dealt on the sterling qualities of Sjt. Kanji and said that he was the source of all the inspiration of the Congress and other social activities of the District.

Dr. Fadke and Swami Anand also made short speeches.

Sjt. Kanji replying appealed to the audience to keep model discipline and to carry out the thirteen fold constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhiji according to their might.

After the national anthem, the meeting terminated.

Sjt. Kanji drove off to Faki's Wada where a hearty send-off was given by the Mahomedan community of Kalyan under the presidentship of Mr. M. B. Hariss, Editor of the "Ajmal" a Urdu daily from Bombay.

TWENTY THOUSAND VISIT KHADI EXHIBITION

Prize Winners In Spinning Competition

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition organised by the B. P. C. C. at Jinnah Hall was closed to-day.

Over 20,000 citizens visited the stall during the fortnight and Khadi worth about Rs. 10,000 was sold. The sale of the other products were in the vicinity of Rs. 2,000.

Prizes in connection with the spinning competitions held at the Exhibition were awarded at a function organised at the Congress House on Saturday. Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji presided.

PRIZE-WINNERS

The following were awarded prizes:—

Students below 12:—Miss Premanand Amritlal Rs. 10; Master Babubhai Haribhai Rs 7.

Students above 12:—J. M. Shah Rs. 10; V. D. Merchant Rs. 7.

Women:—Smt. Nirmalaben Shroff Rs. 10; Smt. Gulabben R. Shah Rs. 7; Smt. Kamalaben M. Patel, Rs. 5 and Smt. Subhadraben C. Shah Rs. 3. (Smt. Subhadraben was also awarded a gold medal presented by Mr. G. Mithawala, for selling Khadi Hundis worth Rs. 3,000 during Gandhi Jayanti Week).

Consolation prize:—Smt. Ambabhai Rs. 5.

Men:—Mr. S. C Patel, Rs. 10; Mr. J. M. Kataria, Rs. 7; Mr. A. P. C. Dubey Rs. 5 and Mr. V. H. Samare Rs. 3.

WEDNESDAY, 8th January, 6-15 p.m.
Cama Oriental Institute
134-136, Apollo Street, Fort
INTRODUCTORY PUBLIC LECTURE
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MAZ DAZ NAN
The Infallible Science of Life that solves all problems.

ABOUT BATHS

Morning by the river-side! The sunlight flashes on the water splashed by the bathers, and casts long shadows on the stone steps of the ghat. All India loves the cleansing touch of water and the fragrance of Hamam Soap. At the riverside, at the village well, or in the privacy of the home, the daily bath is a refreshing ritual enjoyed by the whole land.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1941.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

The twenty-eighth session of the Indian Science Congress, which was held at Benaras last week, was inaugurated by a provincial Governor and presided over by an eminent industrialist while at the head of its Reception Committee stood an internationally famous philosopher. This alliance of politics, industry and philosophy with science may have been a pure coincidence but it is symptomatic of the times and provides a hopeful augury for the future. Both modern industry and science have been comparatively new enterprises in this country and so long they have had their beings in independent and even mutually exclusive spheres. In India there have been captains of industry like Jamshedji Tata and Knights of science like J. C. Bose, but there has been little co-operation between them. So long our scientists have mainly dedicated their lives to knowledge for knowledge's sake while our industrialists have been content to utilise what ready made inventions were at their disposal. This haughty isolation on the part of scientists and short-sighted outlook on the part of industrialists has not only been detrimental to the interests of both but even to the welfare of the country. Nobody decries pure science or routine industry but co-operation between them is the crying need of the hour. Industry cannot prosper without research nor can scientists call themselves benefactors of humanity unless they place their knowledge at the disposal of their fellow-beings. One of the main secrets of Germany's pre-eminent position in the world for the last half a century has been that though she was late in the industrial field, she harnessed science to industry in every possible way.

Need For Industrial Research

This has had its evil as well as beneficent results and if science is largely suspect to-day, it is because western nations like Germany, while using science for the welfare of humanity, have also misused it for its virtual destruction. But that is no fault of science as such and as Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Benares session of the Congress, observed, the problem of our age was a reconciliation of scientific achievement with spiritual wisdom. This reconciliation is of paramount concern to modern civilisation if mankind is to be saved from total annihilation But here in India, which happily remains more spiritual if less scientific than the West, the more pressing problem is the correlation of science with industry. The Indian Science Congress seems to have realised this when it invited an eminent industrialist like Sir Ardeshir Dalal, who is intimately connected with the House of Tatas, to preside over its deliberations at Benares. Sir Ardeshir on his part paid a handsome tribute to scientists and to the role they can play in the advancement of Indian industry. Due to the war, there is a vast scope for rapid expansion of various major and minor industries in this country. But there is also danger ahead and we must not allow the history of the last post-war years to be repeated. "It is necessary for India's very existence," said the President of the Congress, "that she should be highly industrialized." He, therefore, urged the need of intensive research in every field of our industry, existing and potential.

Duty Of Industrialists

But research is a highly costly and often a barren pursuit. Few intellectuals in India have the economic means to launch upon independent experimentations. It is thus the obvious duty of the Government as well as our magnates of industry to follow the example of western countries and to establish laboratories, create foundations, grant scholarships and otherwise encourage scientific research. They ought not to be actuated by purely mercenary considerations nor should they hope for immediate return on their investments. For science is a jealous mistress and it takes long and single-minded devotion to woo her successfully. The foundation last year of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research by the Government of India is a step in the right direction but it is only a step. As Brevet-Col. R. N. Chopra noted in his presidential address to the National Institute of Sciences of India (which held its annual session at Benares simultaneously with that of the Science Congress): "The sum (rupees five lacs, placed at the disposal of the Board by Government) is extremely inadequate and is a microscopic quantity compared with the large sums spent in Europe and America on scientific and industrial research." Nor is there any possibility of further Government grants owing to the war. The industrialists of India, therefore, must finance scientific research to the best of their capacities. Apart from the fact that ultimately it is they who stand to gain most from this, it constitutes a national service and an offering at the altar of knowledge.

New Nazi Demand

The obscurity of the Berlin-Vichy politics has now become a permanent feature of the European situation. And it has, naturally, given rise to another feature, as its equally permanent corollary. This feature is the regular alternation of rumours about negotiations over supposed German demands and with their breakdown. The latest theory, following upon reports of the firmness of Weygand, Darlan and Petain and the flight of the French, is that the Germans have demanded from the Vichy Government control of the Mont Cenis Railway route to Italy. The route, as a French authority points out, will be of great value to Herr Hitler in sending military and other assistance to Signor Mussolini. But the demand is open to the same objection: it will constitute a violation of the Armistice terms. Compared with the earlier demands—as reported by different sources—this is a light one. And it is not impossible for Herr Hitler to secure its acceptance by offering in return to release, for instance, a few hundred thousands of French war prisoners. But the old Marshal loves, it is reported, both the prisoners and his soldiers' honour as a signatory of the Armistice terms.

Another question in connection with this rumour is: Has Signor Mussolini decided to accept substantial military assistance from Herr Hitler? It is true that he is being beaten slowly but steadily by the Greeks. It is also true that nothing but disaster faces him in Africa. It is finally also true that his regime at home is being endangered by reverses in his "Empire." But to call in Attila, as Mr. Churchill said the other day, will be to surrender himself, his country and his sullen people to Nazi domination of literally the same nature, militarily and economically, as that over, for example, Rumania. If Signor Mussolini now really finds himself unable to do anything alone he has to decide between two alternatives: accept the status of Herr Hitler's Quisling for himself and of his slaves for Italians or accept his dismissal at the hands of his own people.

Pages From Indian History

We publish below summaries of a few of the interesting papers submitted to the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1940:—

NAVY OF GAEKWARS

(By Mr. R. K. Ranadive)

One of the reasons which induced Shivaji to establish a navy was the necessity of checking the Siddis of Danda Rajpuri or Janjira. The Siddis were powerful not only at Janjira but also at Surat where they were the Admirals of the Moghul fleet stationed there. The earliest definite mention of a Maratha fleet near Surat is found in records of about 1730.

In 1719 Pilaji Rao Gaekwar established his headquarters at the fort of Songadh. By 1730 he had deprived the Moghuls of all the territories north and south of Surat comprised in the Sarkar of Surat.

Teg Bakht Khan, appointed governor of Surat in 1733 agreed to allow Damajirao Pilajirao's successor, to hold the districts on yearly payment of Rs. 2,36,000. A contest between the English and the Siddi was going on for the post of Admiral. In this narrative of Surat Gazetter there are references to "The Maratha Fleet." There is no doubt that this fleet was under the control of Damajirao. From two letters of Sahu to Damajirao in 1733, asking him to prevent Siddi Masud's forces from joining those of the Siddi at Janjira it is easy to infer that Damajirao had a fleet under him Besides, Damajirao must have found it necessary to have a fleet of his own for maintaining his hold on the districts south and north of Surat. In the Maratha campaign against Bassein in 1739 there is mention of a Gaekwar's contingent having taken part in Salsette. This most probably was a naval contingent. In the documents from Bombay records published by Father Gense and Dr. Banaji there is a definite mention of a fleet under Damajirao, against which the Dutch directors proposed a joint expedition of the English and the Dutch. In 1752. Damajirao divided his acquisitions in Gujerat equally between himself and the Peshwa. The naval establishment was retained by the Gaekwar.

★

The authority of the East India Company in the administration of the city of Surat was first regularly established in 1759. They obtained from the court of Delhi the post of Admiral. Damajirao agreed not to molest any vessel trading under the Company's protection.

So after 1759 the Siddi, a constant source of trouble was eliminated. That is why so little is heard of the Gaekwar's fleet after the arrangements made in 1759.

Perhaps the last of any warlike naval incidents occurred when Peshwa Balaji Bajirao in a letter dated 10th October 1759 asked Damajirao to prevent aid reaching from Jafarabad to Janjira.

The Baroda records contain accounts dating from 1795 to 1875 of the naval establishment under Bunder Billimora Suba Armar. The accounts show that the admiralty jurisdiction of the Baroda fleet extended over the whole strip of the coast and on the high sea south of Surat up to Balsad.

In 1802 the Gaekwar ceded to the English his share of the revenues of Surat and the Mahals of Chorasi and Chikli. In the same year by the treaty of Bassein the Peshwa ceded to the English his share in the city of Surat. But the Gaekwar retained admiralty rights in his own territory and in Billimora Suba Armar. Even in 1845 his right to levy cess on account of protection given by his fleet was recognized by the English.

By the beginning of the 19th century piracy in Surat area was extinct, but it lingered on the Kathiawad coast. In 1808 a joint expedition of the British and Baroda Govts. was sent to Kathiawad. In 1813 the Baroda Govt. established a small fleet at Velan for the protection of trade between Bombay and Sind. This fleet ceased to exist after 1830.

DISTRICT TOWN PANCHAYAT OF ANCIENT BENGAL

(By Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar)

From the find of the Damodarpur and kindered copper plates it appears that there was in the ancient towns of Bengal a regular panchayat system of administration. This board of administration consisted of five members. The President of the board was appointed by the Governor of the Province, and was the head of all the artisan guilds of the district. The Nagara-Sresthin represented the special industries of the district and the internal mercantile dealings. He is the predecessor of the Nagarsheth of modern Gujarat. The term Sartthavaha denotes the leader of the caravans. He had to do the double function of transport administration and watch and ward work.

The term Prathama-kulika requires some explanation. Originally when a Gana or a tribe conquered some territory it was divided among different clans. These clans or Kulas were subdivided into Kutumbas or families. The kulikas were the heads of the zemindars and Kulas were petty Jamindars. The families into which these Kulas were subdivided were known as Kutumbas. They were peasants. The Prathama-kulika was the administrative head of agriculture and irrigation.

In order to explain the fourth term, Prathama-Kayastha, it is necessary to trace the history of the Kayastha caste in Bengal. In a work called 'Nyayakandali' it is mentioned that at the request (in Saka 913—991 A. D.) of one Pandudasa who was "the headmark of the Kayastha Kula or Community" the above work was composed. The Kayastha caste is thus found to have been formed before the tenth century. A copper plate from Tippera, dated G.E. 188—506 A.D. shows that one Naradatta as "a Kayastha in charge of the Department of Peace and War." But this does not determine the exact duties of the Kayasthas as a clan or community. Another plate of Isvaraghosa which belongs to the late Pala period, shows that the function of the Kayasthas in Bengal was different from 'the writer' or 'the accountant'. But in the earlier Pala period the name of Jyestha-Kayastha is found among other officials. The Faridpur Plates also corroborate the statement that all the officials subordinate to the Jyestha-Kayastha were known as Kayasthas. They all seem to be entrusted with the work of collecting the revenues. Prathama-Kayastha like Jyestha-Kayastha obviously denoted the highest grade among the Kayasthas and was in charge of the Revenue Department.

All the members of the board except the President seem to have been elected by their con-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 6)

The Dignity Of Man's Soul

BY BYRAM KHAMBATA.

It is just proper at this moment, when man has lost his way, to ask and seek the reason why the modern man is going astray. The voice from within demands the answer for the query, 'Where does the dignity of man's soul lie'? Does it lie in satisfying his daily physical needs or in his sense of splendour? In ease and in comfort does man advance in his full spiritual stature, or through strain and struggle? Are we to measure the truth of our happiness through pomp and pleasure, possession and power, or through sacrificial suffering? Man has not to pause or ponder for a moment for the answer. The spirit within promptly declares that the dignity of man, real Man, lies in his endeavours, his resolves, his meditation, his thought and love, and in his ideals. Indeed, man's wealth consists in truth. That's why the sage of yore and the saints of our times assert, that there is no happiness in littleness, but it lies in immensity

* * * *

The dignity of man is not in his commonplaceness but in his extraordinariness. Man must live magnificently in his soul. It is not the high university degrees, or the long flowing robes, and the richly appointed dwelling mansions in large cities and on hills that he possesses that are enough. If these do not reveal the greatness of his soul, they are worse than useless to him and to the world around him. They will not draw the deep within him, but will hamper him by making him egotistical and unnecessarily self-conscious. His spirit will be stunted in its growth, and create all sorts of insurmountable obstacles in his way and in the way of the world's progress. As a result, the amount of energy he has spent in order to achieve them will have been wasted. He will fail to discover and utilize the hidden forces of nature which contributes to his well being and the well being of the entire little planet on which he lives. He will fall short of his true worth despite all the glittering mundane paraphernalia and acquisitions at his command. In fact, he insults the very dignity of his soul, missing to realise the true meaning of his own being and becoming. He identifies himself, so to say, with evil.

* * * *

When man has gone beyond all personal interests and inertia of customary habits, he becomes liberated and feels himself lifted above the crowds. Through his relationship of selfless love for all that exists around him, and through his limitless love for Truth and Non-violence, that man becomes a Mahatma—a great soul. Else, he is bound to remain eternally restless within the limits of his animal life. Only in great expression and in immeasurable love man attains peace and paradise, and reveals the glory of his soul, the dignity of his true self. Only by projecting our self out, we preserve and enhance our soul indeed by vaulting over all the barriers prescribed by the priests and the past we get to our great destiny. What is opposite of the immeasurable is opposite of the self-expression of man. Not the huge elephants, nor the mighty emperors, but the naked faquirs like the one of Sewagram will pass through the famous needle's eye. For men like him have vaulted over the prescribed barriers of the past and of the present. So they will enter the Hall of the Future. It is futile and foolish enough to boast of the bulk in the world which is evanescent with all that it claims. Man's greatness is not to be measured by dimension, but by the fund of immeasurable love he extends to every living creature.

THE NEW YEAR

(By R. K. Dravid).

Ring in the New Year, ring out the Old!
Unfold the new though th' old be gold
For Progress comes to him who's bold
To seek what is unknown, untold.

Frankly Speaking

Eire And Nazis

The bombs —and now magnetic sea mines also—dropped recently over Eire having been identified as German, the Irish Government have naturally protested to Berlin. But the Nazis, who formerly closed a similar "incident" with an apology, have adopted a new attitude. According to a report, "a spokesman of the Foreign Office in Berlin insisted on denying that Germans had anything to do with the bombing of Eire. He went so far as to say that those bombs were English *or else they were imaginary.* (our italics)" This means that the Nazis accuse the Irish not only of a falsehood but even of faking an incident which has actually caused destruction of life and property. The outrages which have naturally stirred Irish feelings are, therefore, indubitably deliberate. What then is the explanation of them? One theory may be that the Nazis are creating an atmosphere of German-Irish conflict to justify an invasion. But what is more likely is the suggestion of a British paper that the outrages constitute a realistic warning, the token, that is, of what will happen to the whole of Eire if it annoys the Germans. Meanwhile Mr. de Valera must find himself in an awkward predicament.

Momentous Session

To-day the new American Congress meets in one of the most momentous sessions in its history; for, it will be called upon to deal with the fate of European belligerents and of the war. The issue it is to decide is whether or not to give every possible assistance—short of deliberately entering into the war—to Britain regardless of all conditions. The President has defined his attitude and given his lead—a definite Yes. And the latest Gallup survey shows that the vast majority of the American public is behind him. But his fireside broadcast and the fact that this is literally the last battle over aid—to—Britain, has stirred the isolationists to a final desperate effort to stop that aid. They are feverishly mobilising their forces and, in the very nature of things, they should put up a grim fight. But, as Senator Barkley suggests, the debate may be long, but the outcome is not in doubt. Moreover, the Nazi outrages against Eire and Japan's latest bluff must inevitably increase public indignation against the Axis and its "ally" and thus further strengthen the pro-Roosevelt majority in Congress.

Reckless Allegations

It will be remembered that during the last municipal elections in Ahmedabad, the Congress Party captured 51 out of 52 general seats. This striking success is in the finest traditions of Gujerat and would have been accepted by the city as well as the country as a matter of course had it not been for the fact that the Hindu Mahasabha, which contested the elections and failed to capture even a single seat, has tried to make capital out of it. In his presidential address at the Madura Session of the Mahasabha, Mr. Savarkar was at considerable pains to explain the stunning reverse and in that process indulged in numerous reckless allegations against the Congress candidates. Coming from one in the position of the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, the charges were very grave indeed—had there been even a grain of truth in them. Mr. J. H. Divan, the President of the Ahmedabad City Congress Committee, has done well, therefore, in categorically refuting the allegations of goondaism etc. He asserts that in spite of gross provocation offered by the Mahasabha candidates, the elections passed off peacefully and the only fault of the Congress candidates was that they secured almost a cent per cent victory! Mr. Diwan stigmatises the allegations of Mr. Savarkar as unworthy of his position. It is an observation which seems to be borne out by facts.

Victoria And Albert Museum

The annual report of the Victoria and Albert Museum of the Municipality of Bombay for 1939-40 records slow but steady progress. The appointment of a full-time curator—an important administrative measure—will be, no doubt, conducive to further progress, better organisation and increased educational possibilities of the Museum. Select specimens representing Indian art, industries and agriculture, which constitute the scope of the institution, were added, during the year under report, to the existing collections. The library also received its due share of new books. The compilation of a detailed catalogue, which is said to have been undertaken, and the rearrangement of show-cases in suitable groups will ensure better facilities to the visitors and students to study the exhibits. Students, engaged in research work have been allowed, by the Municipal Commissioner, an approach to the library.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"I remain of the opinion that before this stage of the war was reached India should have had Dominion Status".

—Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of "The Statesman."

* * * *

The Calcutta meeting in connection with the anniversary of Maulana Mahomed Ali was presided over by Comrade M. N. Roy.

Without being disrespectful to the anti-Fascist Comrade, the question does arise, in the name fo the late revered leader: Why?

* * * *

But we had better withdraw the question. For, presiding over another similar meeting at another place another president actually attributed the Pak'stan Scheme to Mahomed Ali.

The president was Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman at Lucknow. And we don't know what question to ask now.

* * * *

"LEFT: A view of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Indian States held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Friday under the presidentship of the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari.

RIGHT: Children enjoying themselves on the merry-go-round at the Christmas Tree held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Friday."

The above is Letterpress explaining two neighbouring pictures in Anglo-India. And very interesting too, isn't it?

* * * *

In Anglo-India's opinion, by the way, it seems absurd that "it remains impossible to solve the communal problem in this country."

Anglo-India had better behave more respectfully towards the Qaid-e-Azam.

* * * *

A Nazi spokesman says that the German bombs dropped over Eire were either English or imaginary.

This compliment to the imagination of the Irish will hardly appeal to Mr. de Valera.

* * * *

The Japanese have rejected the American protest against the detention and ill-treatment of American Marines.

We, congratulate the Japanese military authorities. They couldn't have issued this fresh challenge to America at a more appropriate time, namely, on the very eve of the Congress Sessions.

* * * *

LATEST BULLETIN FROM WESTERN DESERT.

Bardia—falling .... falling ... falling .... falling .....

* * * *

According to the Cairo correspondent of Reuter's, the fall of Bardia may take several days.

According to the London Military correspondent of Reuter's, Bardia may be expected to fall very shortly.

Which two opinions, as you have perceived, are slightly conflicting.

But we are neither shocked nor surprised.

We, with our vast experience of world and life, acknowledge that domestic differences can, do and even should, occur. But we beg to suggest to Reuters that they should be treated as domestic differences in a well-ordered establishment and not trotted out.

* * * *

Antonescu Government Not Stable? asks a headline.

It assuredly is stable. Was the Antonescu regime expected to be given the dignity of a Garage Government?

* * * *

First Girl: 'How do you feel, dear? I was so sorry to hear that two doctors have given you up.'

Second Girl: 'That's all right I'm to marry the third next week.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Loud laughter is always low, but low laughter is never loud.

When it comes to mistakes the supply always exceeds the demand.

The man who thinks that he is witty gets a lot of self-approval

No disappointment can be quite so intolerable as disappointment in oneself.

Women are always trying to find out things they would rather not know.

Do some people a favour and they expect you to keep up the good work until the undertaker gets either you or them.

CONTROL OF MONT CENIS ROUTE TO ITALY

Axis' Anxiety To Relieve Pressure On Brenner Pass

PETAIN'S ATTITUDE CONSIDERED NOT DISCOURAGING FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The report that the Germans have demanded from the Vichy Government control of the Mont Cenis route to Italy has aroused considerable interest in London Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns.

One high French authority remarked " the control of the Mont Cenis Railway is much more important than some of the demands attributed to the Germans.'.

This 74 year-old railway running seven and a half miles under mountains provides the most direct and quickest route between France and Italy and the line's capacity for troop and munitions trains is considerable.

MERITS OF THE ROUTE.

Moreover, it is usually free from interruption by wintery conditions. Possession of this route would be of great assistance to a more efficient functioning for the Axis, for the only existing main railway line between Germany and Italy, namely, over the Brenner Pass has been strained to capacity for many months.

Italy's lack of coal and raw materials has compelled Germany to send daily a long procession of trains into Italy and naturally all waggons thus used must return. Moreover, the gradients on both Italian and Austrian sides of the Brenner Pass are very heavy, slowing the trains to snail's pace.

If Germany has decided to extend substantial help to Italy the possession of a second railway would be indispensable and the Mont Cenis Line would meet the case admirably.

WILL VICHY GIVE WAY?

Whether the Vichy Government is prepared to make this concession which clearly exceeds the scope of the Armistice is unknown.

The Axis needs may prove Vichy's opportunity and while Marshal Petain holds his three high trumps namely the Fleet, the Colonial Empire and his own Prestige among Frenchmen, he will be able to offer considerable resistance to German pressure.

The situation in Vichy remains obscure. Even the Cabinet position apart from the resignation of the pro-Fascist M. Baudoin remains uncertain.

According to the latest information, the situation in Vichy is not discouraging for Britain and her Allies.—Reuter.

Nazi Patience At An End

Badouin's Exit Upsets Berlin: Anti-Nazi Sabotage Fear

ZURICH, Jan. 5.

The Wilhelmstrasse is very dissatisfied with the resignation of M. Badouin, Chief of the Prime Minister's Office in the Vichy Government, according to the Berlin correspondent of "La Suisse."

The correspondent says that his departure is regarded as a sign of very great divergencies of opinion within the Vichy Government and the existence of a group of Ministers who are sabotaging Franco-German collaboration.

Although the Wilhelmstrasse says that German patience is at an end, the correspondent adds that no sensational events are expected immediately.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN CO-OPERATION

MADRID, Jan. 5.

"Franco-German co-operation in future" will depend on the outcome of events at Vichy which, according to Berlin despatches to the Madrid press, the German Foreign Office has given it to be understood, are viewed as a struggle between pro-Germans and anti-Germans.

A German Foreign Office spokesman said that there was "undoubtedly a clique which does not wish, and, therefore, tries to sabotage, any kind of political co-operation between France and Germany".—Reuter.

Indian X'ians Demand Definite Declaration

Britain Must Fix Date After Conclusion Of War

For Establishment Of Full Self-Govt. In India

Following are some of the important resolutions passed by the All-India Conference of Indian Christians on the 30th December, 1940, Lucknow:—

This Conference is deeply grieved that some of the ablest and most patriotic sons and daughters of India are in jail at such a critical hour in the history of the country. In this connection this Conference deplores the excessively severe sentence passed on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

This Conference considers that it is essential that the British Government should fix a definite date after the conclusion of the war for the establishment of full self-Government in India, and should announce it forthwith. As a first step a National Government, responsible to the Legislature, should be formed at the centre without delay.

This Conference appeals to the leaders of the different political parties, and in particular to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, to agree to the convening of a Conference composed of the various important parties and interests in India with the object of framing a constitution for India on a national basis.

This Conference is of opinion that, so long as the principle of communal representation is observed by the Government in making appointments in the Government and Railway services it is both equitable and necessary that a separate percentage should be definitely allocated to the Indian Christian Community, since the grouping of the third large community in India with other minor communities far smaller in number has proved detrimental to the interests of the Community.

SHELLAC FLOOR VARNISHES

Tests In America

It is estimated that some 12,000,000 lb. of shellac, mostly prepared from seedlac imported from British India, is consumed every year in the United States of America for the preparation of floor varnished, according to a bulletin issued by the London Shellac Research Bureau. A dozen factories are busy all the year round bleaching the seedlac to get rid of the natural orange red colour of the material.

In America, where wooden floors are in almost universal use, the best methods of polishing such surfaces with the minimum of work involved in daily cleaning and maintenance generally attracted considerable attention. The method which is now widely used is the application of spirit shellac solutions. These have resisted the competition of substitutes because of the cheapness of materials from which they are made (shellac and industrial alcohol), ease of application, durability, simplicity of renewal and care-free maintenance.

The bulletin describes practical tests made in the Headquarters of the New York Shellac Bureau, where a floor used by some 1,800 people every day and composed of different woods was cleaned with various floor finishes. The test resulted in a rating of 80 per cent. perfection for shellac for all woods.

For Turkey's Defence

Increase In Army Establishment: Ankara Decision

ANKARA, Jan. 4.

All men over 21 now on active service with the Army, will be retained for a further year with colours.

A decision to this effect was taken by Government to-day (Saturday) following, it is said, a request by the General Staff who consider increase in the army's establishment was necessary for National Defence.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO ALI BROTHERS

Huge Bombay Meeting

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, the Ali Brothers' Day was celebrated at Chota Kabristan on Sunday night, when Mr. Osman Sobani took the chair.

Three or four poets recited special poems paying high tributes to Ali Brothers' services rendered to the country and the community.

Mr. Osman Sobani in the course of his speech said that he had known Ali Brothers' ever since 1907 and their acquaintance had ripend into friendship, which made them live as if they were members of one and the same family. Their loses to the country and the community could never be repaired. They had all the sterling qualities which inspired men to become leaders of the nation.

Some of the important speakers who spoke were Maulana Karamali, member of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, Maulana Asim Behari, Haji Noor Mahamed Ahamed, Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League, Bombay, Mr. Ashfaqu Ali, the well-known Aligarh Cricket Captain and Private Secretary of Ali Brothers' during the time of Non-co-operation and Maj. Paymaster, Consul for Rumania.

Some other friends of Maulana Shaukat Ali also spoke deploring the absence of Ali Brothers' at a time when they were mostly needed.

There was a huge gathering of about 20,000 people assembled in and outside Chota Kabristan

CAN MARGARINE BE PRODUCED IN INDIA

Investigations for the manufacture of margarine for British troops have been taken up by two big Indian firms at the suggestion of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. These firms were chosen because they possess the necessary equipment for making experiments.

Supplies of essential oils required particularly by the soap industry having been cut off from abroad, the Board has set up an exploratory committee for surveying the existing position. Two investigators have been asked to submit a programme of investigations which may lead to the development of the essential oil industry in this country.

Another investigation, of considerable importance to the textile industry, is the sulphonation of Indian vegetable oils. Under a grant from the Board a cheap and efficient method for refining castor oil and utilizing it in the manufacture of industrial products such as lubricants, greases, soluble oils and the like is being worked out.

An extensive programme of research has been drawn up for utilizing vegetable oils mixed with mineral oils as lubricants. The Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, in co-operation with an Indian firm, has prepared a mixed blown rape oil and axle oil combination which has been found to be satisfactory for axle lubrication and is already in the market. Other investigators have described results in which cottonseed oil and groundnut oil and certain other vegetable oil mixtures such as castor oil have been found to be useful for lubrication and diesel fuel purposes when protected by the addition of suitable anti-oxidants.

An investigator's help is being enlisted in the work of producing fortified vegetable oils containing vitamins.

Mahatma's Advice To Students

Boycott Annamalai If Govt. Does Not Hold Impartial Inquiry

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Madras delegation to the All-India Students' Conference, consisting of Messrs. R. Achuthan, Abdul Latiff and Venkatesa Perumal, had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram. The students discussed with Gandhiji many problems.

ON STRIKES.

Regarding strikes, he advised the students to find a better alternative of expressing their protests, such as demonstrations and meetings outside college hours. If they were resolved to 'strike' they must be prepared for all the consequences including the giving up of their studies. Gandhiji was afraid that the present day strikes had no determined will behind them and therefore did not carry the students very far in the struggle against imperialism. In his opinion, the most effective form of protest was to leave the college instead of resorting to halfway methods.

ANNAMALAI INCIDENTS.

Regarding the recent incidents at Annamalai University in which some students were arrested and a nuumber of others lathi charged), Gandhiji was of the opinion that, in case the Government did not hold an impartial enquiry, the students concerned should completely boycott the University because of the gross violation of the elementary rights of students.

Gandhiji hoped that the Government would revise its attitude and hold an impartial enquiry, fully realising the gravity of the situation.

CONFLICTS IN SOVIET.

When questioned as to the progress made by the Soviet Union in the matter of solving unemployment and poverty, he pleaded ignorance. But he asserted that since the Soviet technique was based on violence there were bound to be inherent conflicts within the Soviet Union itself, however much the system might be admired by its supporters. This conviction, he said, was based not on knowledge but on his own instinct.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF JEWS

More Restrictions Imposed In Rumania

BELGRADE, Jan. 4.

Further restrictions on Jewish activities in Rumania are being planned according to reports received here. The latest report states that the Rumanian Government has decided to establish a concentration camp for the Jews who entered Rumania illegally or arrived in the country after 1918, and have not practised in any profession. Those interned, the report adds, must pay their own maintenance or be supported by the Jewish community outside.—Reuter.

"BRITAIN CAN NEVER BE BEATEN"

Says Gohore Sultan

SINGAPORE, Jan. 5.

"Britain is on top of the world and can never be beaten" declared the sixty-seven year old Sultan of Gohore on arrival in Malaya with his 25-year-old bride, the former Miss Marcella Mendl, attractive Rumanian girl, who were married in London eight weeks ago. Gohore was "en fete" to welcome the Sultan, who returns after an absence of 27 months.—Reuter.

HOW WAR AFFECTS INVESTMENTS IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Combined United Kingdom and Canadian investments in the United States have declined by 104 million sterling during the first year of the war, it is estimated by the Department of Commerce, the total on 31|8 last, being 1,238 millions sterling. Despite these heavy withdrawals by Britain and Canada, the Department estimates that foreign investments in the United States have increased by over 124 million sterling to total 2,390 millions during that period.—Reuter.

Forward Bloc Members Arrested

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Four members of the Forward Bloc of the Arya Samaj were arrested on Sunday evening under Section 127 of the Defence of India Rules, while marching in a procession near Chowpatty.

WARNING TO DE VALERA

American Liberal Says Eire May Suffer Fate Similar To That Of Norway

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

Mr. Dudley Field Malone, a prominent Liberal attorney and an old friend of Mr. de Valera's has sent the following New Year cable to Irish Premier, says the "Los Angeles Times".

"There will be little Irish freedom left if one of Hitler's Prusian Governors is permitted to strut down the streets of Dublin with a club in his right hand and shamrock in his left lapel. If Hitler thinks he can invade England more easily through Ireland, he will as ruthlessly invade Ireland ,as he did a friendly Norway and Denmark. Irishmen everywhere to-day must stand with England for the safety of civilisation."—Reuter.

BRITAIN PROFITS FROM AXIS TACTICS?

Nazi Bombing Of Eire And Its Sequel

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Reuter's Air Correspondent writes:—

Far from profiting the Axis, the German bombing of Eire and Nazi reinforcement of the Italian Air Force may have a boomerang effect and Britain may directly or indirectly benefit from them.

PROBLEM FOR DE VALERA

The bombing of Eire revives Mr. de Valera's problem of whether Eire's neutrality will have to be sacrificed at the altar of an even more inhuman Nazi 'Blitz' or invasion—which Germany would surely perpetrate if it suited her to do so—or in the interests of the British Commonwealth of Nations, to which the people of Eire belong. The solution of that problem, when reached, ought not be in Hitler's favour.

Eire's bases would be of inestimable value to the R. A. F.—even more than to the navy at this wintry season—in a joint air-sea patrol of the Atlantic convoys. Where it is at present based, the R. A. F. Coastal Command, despite notable advances in expansion and in new devices for hunting and destroying U-boats, is up against on account of the weather, its toughest proposition yet in contributing in the same measure towards the degree of shipping security that has been achieved by its closer and more rapid co-operation with the navy in the North Sea.

Distance is also a consideration. Eire's neutrality forces the squadrons based in Wales to fly round Eire instead of across it, thereby increasing the distance by one-third. Two hundred miles or more is added to the flights from west England, because a straight course is impossible.

NAZI PLANES IN ITALY

Lack of news of entry into the battle of German air contingents sent to the aid of Italy in the Mediterranean does not point to the Luftwaffe having been long established there or in any great force.

Probably Germany has sent as yet no more than a token force comparable to Italian squadrons sent to France, which are believed to have totalled not more than 150 planes, half bombers and half fighters, and which have now largely been withdrawn. Supply maintenance and ground organisation requirements will restrict rapid growth of German air aid to Italy and I cannot see it materially altering the balance of air power in Albania or Libya.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF ITALIAN WORKERS IN GERMANY

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Seventy thousand Italian workers in Germany were the subject of an Italo-German conference held in Berlin, states the Rome wireless, which did not give further details.—Reutear.

SEC. 144 IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

As a precautionary measure in connection with the forthcoming "Id" and "Moharrum" festivals, the District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting for a period of two months persons from carrying lathis, taking arms and collecting stones in public places within the limits of the Delhi and New Delhi Municipalities and of the Notified Area Committee.—United Press.

Vital Italian Base In Albania On Fire

R.A.F. BOMBARDMENT OF ELBASAN

Greeks Repulse Fierce Counter-Attacks: Advance Maintained

ATHENS, January 5.

A highly successful raid on road junctions and other military objectives at Elbasan by British bombers yesterday is reported by the R.A.F. Headquarters here. All bombs fell on the town and a number of fires were started. Elbasan is now the most important and vital Italian Inland base in Central Albania.

The Greek fighting north of Pogradetz where, according to the latest available information, further local progress was made yesterday, is aimed at threatening Elbasan from the east, while Greek pressure on the coastal sector and Tepelini and Klisura threatens the town from the south-west approach.

ELBASAN ON FIRE

A London cable says:

In Albania a highly successful raid was made on road junctions and other military objectives at Elbasan. All bombs fell on the town and a large fire with heavy black smoke was seen to break out. Photographs show that many direct hits were made on buildings and a number of fires were started.

ITALIAN TANKER SUNK

A Greek submarine the "Katsonia" sank an Italian tanker in the Adriatic off Sangiovannidi-medu to-day, states the Ministry of Marine.

The submarine fired two torpedoes but missed owing to the tanker turning westwards

The "Katsonia" then came to the surface and shelled the tanker from a distance of 500 yards. The tanker was set on fire. Her cargo of fuels and ammunition exploded and she was destroyed.

Vigorous Counter-Attacks

Violent local Italian counter-attack in the coastal and centre sector of the Albanian battle-front have been the chief feature of fighting during the past 48 hours. These attacks are more of a measure of the Italians' plight than an attempt by them to regain the initiative in the campaign.

By a whole series of short advances, the Greeks have gained positions in these sectors, where the situation is comparable to water leaping up against a dam, which threatens to burst.

It was to avoid any such cracking up that the Italians launched their counter-attacks, but latest reports from the front declare that the Greeks have successfully held the enemy.

Not a single Italian counter-attack on Saturday, says a London message, has succeeded, said an Official spokesman. One of the most vigorous of these counter-attacks was in the region of Klisoura. Although supported by heavy artillery it was repulsed with heavy losses as five previous efforts had been. On the north front, the Greeks occupied important heights at nearly five thousand feet

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN

More Italian prisoners have been taken in Albania

A Greek War Communique issued on Saturday, stated "there have been successful local operations. 204 prisoners including officers have been taken and many automatic weapons and other material have fallen into our hands."—Reuter.

"MERCY SHIP" FOR ATHENS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The "Mercy Ship" "Kassandra Louloudis" is leaving New York for Athens about January 15 with medical and relief supplies, the 1,176,000 dollars.

The supplies will include complete field hospitals and 25 ambulances and have been contributed by the American Red Cross.

The "Kassandra Louloudis", which was provided by the Greek Government will take the route round Africa and through the Suez.—Reuter.

SERIES OF RAID ON BRITAIN ON SATURDAY

R. A. F. Planes Bomb Nazi Destroyer At Brest And Two Merchantmen Off Norway

LONDON, Jan. 5.

German raiders were reported over South Wales town on Saturday night, but no details of the scale of attack are hitherto available. There was no alert in the London area up to a late hour. Enemy planes were believed to be on the outskirts of the capital since there was intermittent gunfire but hours after the gunfire was first heard there were no reports of bombs being dropped

SERIES OF RAIDS

Soon after nightfall yesterday enemy aircraft began a series of raids, which lasted through the greater part of the night, states a Home Security Communique issued this morning. The attack was mainly directed against a West England town where fires were started and some damage done. A number of people were killed and injured.

Bombs were also dropped at places in South Wales but the damage is not extensive nor casualties numerous.

From other areas little damage and few casualties have been reported concludes the Communique.

The London alert lasted several hours but the raid appeared to be on a very small scale. Gunfire was heard intermittently during the night.

Nazi Destroyer Hit Repeatedly

Brest—one of the Germans' chief "invasion" ports on the French coast—was attacked repeatedly in daylight and at dusk yesterday despite bad weather and visibility conditions. A destroyer in the harbour was hit three times by one Blenheim plane and bombs bursts were followed by explosions on board. In a later attack at least one bomb explodeqd on the stern. The destroyer had been using its full anti-aircraft armament against the bombers but before the raid had ended, the warship was shrouded in smoke and its guns were silent.

Two British Hudson planes patrolling the Norwegian coast successfully attacked two German supply ships. Six bombs burst on the deck of the largest ship and at least three, and probably five, on the smaller. Both the supply ships were found close in shore at Lister and Onrestad so near the land that German coastal batteries were firing at the low-flying British planes from less than 400 yards. Neither aircraft was damaged.

One German fighter plane was hit and broken up in the air. One British plane failed to return.

Targets in Hamburg were also attacked and fires observed.

No British planes are missing from these night operations. Direct hits were also scored in another operation on two enemy merchantships off the south-west coast of Norway.

Balance Of Air Losses

LONDON, Jan. 5.

During the week ending at midnight on January 4 the German Luftwaffe in raids on Britain lost three bombers (one on the night of January 3|4 and two during the day of January 4). The British lost one fighter on January 4. During the same period eight British bombers failed to return from heavy raids on Germany (two on the night of December 28|29, two on the night of December 29|30, two on December 31, one on the night of January 2|3 and one on the night of January 3|4). One German plane was shot down while trying to intercept.—Reuter.

Viceroy's XI Win By 3 Wickets

AZMAT HAYAT KHAN HITS OUT FOR VICTORY: PATIALA PAYS 425 FOR A BAT

SCORES:

GOVERNOR'S XI (1st Innings)	364
VICEROY'S XI (1st Innings)	302
GOVERNOR'S XI (2nd Innings)	123
VICEROY'S XI (2nd Innings for 7 wkts.)	189

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The Viceroy's XI won the match by three wickets. They scored 189 runs for seven wickets in their second innings. The match closed seven minutes before time.

PATIALA BUYS A BAT

At the conclusion of the Festival cricket match a cricket bat autographed by the two teams was auctioned. From a modest Rs. 50 the price rose gradually and the Maharaja of Patiala, Captain of the Viceroy's XI bought the bat for Rs. 425. The proceeds of the auction will augment the War Fund, in aid of which the three-day match had been organised.

His Excellency the Governor and the Lady Mary Herbert were present in the Pavillion at the time of the auction.

The concluding day's match between the Viceroy's Eleven and the Bengal Governor's Eleven held in aid of the War Fund commenced this morning before a large crowd.

A BAD START

The Governor's Eleven started their second innings with Mushtaq Ali, S. Ganguli but the opening batsmen were out before the score had reached ten.

Mushtaq Ali was clean-bowled by Amarnath for two and Ganguli was out l.b.w. to Nissar. The score at this stage stood at four for two wickets.

The Captain of the Governor's eleven, Major C. K. Nayudu, now joined E. Palia only to follow the opening batsmen to the pavilion. He was leg before wicket to Amarnath who by now had claimed two wickets. N. Chatterji has now joined Palia.

The Maharaja of Patiala made the first bowling change at 22 bringing on Nazir Ali in place of Nissar. Amarnath had his field placed on the leg, and the batsmen played with caution. Palia mistimed a ball from Nazir Ali and edged it into the waiting hands of Amir Elahi (37-4-21).

Thus four wickets were down for 37 runs in 32 minutes. N. Chatterji had his balls off when he completely missed a slow spin ball from Nazir Ali (38-5-2).

S. Banerji was the next in, and 50 of the innings was sent up by Dilawar Hossain after 55 minutes' batting. Both batsmen were batting with confidence and Amarnath could not force the batsmen into hitting out.

Amir Elahi, who replaced Nazir Ali had Dilawar Hossain out leg before wicket (59-6-10.)

T. C. Longfield joined Banerji and hit Amir Elahi for a brace of runs and then cover-drove him for a single.

Longfield had a "life" at six. Amir Elahi dropped him at square-leg off Amarnath, who had now been bowling unchanged from the High Court end.

GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL

The Governor of Bengal arrived after an hour's play to watch his side batting.

Longfield shortly after attempted a big hit off Amarnath but the ball pitched short and was skied into Murawat Hossain's hands (92-7-14).

TWO CHEAP WICKETS

Ramsingh the next man in was out l.b.w. to Mankad who had replaced Amir Elahi (92-8-0).

Banerji was out two runs later being caught by Nissar off Amarnath (94-9-29).

Dr. Jehangir Khan and K. Bhattacharji were now together. The former was dropped by Murawat Hossain in the country, but he delighted the crowd when he sent Mankad for the first six to-day, the ball landing right over the covered stands into the hedging.

Doctor Khan hit another six into the members' enclosure off Mankad. Hundred of the innings took 92 minutes. At 123, Dr. Jehangir Khan was caught by Nazir Ali off Amir Elahi (123-10-18).

VICEROY'S XI BAT AGAIN

On resumption after lunch, the Maharaja of Patiala, Captain of the Viceroy's Eleven, sent in Mankad and Hindlekar to open the second innings to the bowling of S. Bannerji and Jehangir Khan.

The Governor of Bengal and the Lady Mary Herbert were present after lunch.

Mankad and Hindlekar batted steadily, and 25 came in 20 minutes.

Major Nayudu made the first bowling change at this total bringing on Ramsingh in place of Jehangir Khan who relieved Banerji at the High Court end. Hindlekar, when he was 18, was missed by Major Nayudu who could not get his hand to the ball in the slips. There was still another bowling change when T. C. Longfield was brought on in place of Ramsingh while Major Nayudu took over from Jehangir Khan. Mankad was out with Nayudu's fourth ball Jabbar holding him at third slip (48-1-26). Qumaruddin was next in and with two sent up fifty of the innings which took forty-five minutes to score

Qumaruddin did not stay long. He put his leg in front of a straight ball from Longfield and was out, l.b.w. (51-2-2). Amarnath joined Hindlekar, only to follow Qumaruddin to the pavillion. He had his wicket scattered by an in-swinger from Longfield (51-3-0).

Nazir Ali came out to Hindlekar who survived an appeal for l.b.w. by Major Nayudu and then hit him to leg for a four off his last ball. Nazir Ali was the next to leave, being caught behind the wicket by Dilawar Hossain off Major Nayudu (70-4-7). Azmat Hayat Khan filled the vacancy. Hindlekar survived a second appeal by Major Nayudu for l.b.w., but he was out with the fifth ball off his sixth over, the Major clean bowling him. Hindlekar had scored 39 runs with four hits to the ropes (77-5-39).

When the fifth wicket fell Major Nayudu's bowling analysis stood at 6 overs, 1 maiden 13 runs and 3 wickets.

Murrawat Hossain in attempting a big hit off Major Nayudu was caught by S. Ganguli (82-6-2). Azmat Hayat Khan was joined by the Maharaja of Patiala. Major Nayudu rested Longfield and brought on Ram Singh. The first hundred of the innings went up after niney-five minutes play. At this stage Palia replaced Ram Singh and soon after Mushtaq Ali took over from Palia.

The Governor and the Lady Mary Herbert took tea with the teams.

AZMAT HAYAT HITS OUT

The partnership between Azmat Hayat Khan and the Maharaja which looked set was dissolved after tea. The Maharaja was caught by Major Nayudu at mid-on (124-7-24).

The first bowling change after tea was made at 143, Ram Singh replacing Longfield. With about a quarter of an hour left both batsmen opened their shoulders and hit out at every ball and the game became exciting the Viceroy's XI eventually winning by 3 wickets 7 minutes before time. Azmat Hayat Khan 61 included 5 boundaries.

Scores:

GOVERNOR'S XI (1st Innings) 364

VICEROY'S XI (1st Innings) 302

GOVERNOR'S XI (2nd Innings)

Mushtaq Ali b. Amarnath	...			2
S. Ganguly l.b.w. B. M. D. Nissar	.....			1
P. E. Palia c. Amir Elahi b. Nazir Ali	.....			21
Major C. K. Nayudu l.b.w. b. Amarnath	.....			3
N. Chatterjee st. D. D. Hindlekar b. Nazir Ali	.....			2
Dilawar Hossain l.b.w. Amir Elahi	.....			10
S Banerji c. Nissar b. Amarnath	.....			29
T. C. Longfield c. Murrawat Hossain b. Amarnath	.....			14
Ramsingh l.b.w. B. V. Mankad	.....			0
Dr. Jehangir Khan, c Nazir Ali b. Amir Elahi	.....			18
K. Bhattacharji (not out)	...			7
Extras	...			16
Total (all out)	.....			123

FALL OF WICKETS:
1/2; 2/4; 3/17; 4/37. 5/38; 6/59 7/92; 8/92; 9/94; 10/123.

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. Nissar	2	0	9	1
L. Amarnath	14	3	30	4
Amir Elahi	6.5	0	44	2
Nazir Ali	5	1	14	2
Vinoo Mankad	3	1	10	1

VICEROY'S XI (2nd Innings)

D. D. Hindlekar, b Nayudu	..			39
Vinoo Mankad, c A. Jabbar, b Nayudu	.....			26
Qumaruddin, l.b.w., b T. C. Longfield	.....			2
L. Amarnath, b T. C. Longfield	.....			0
Nazir Ali, c Dilawar Hossain, b Nayudu	.....			7
Azmat Hayat Khan (not out)				61
Murrawat Hossain, c S. Ganguly, b Nayudu	.....			2
The Maharaja of Patiala, c Nayudu, b Longfield	....			24
Raja Bholindar Singh (not out)	.....			16
Extras	.....			10
Total (for seven wickets)	..			189

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Bannerji	4	0	17	0
Dr. Jehangir Khan	6	1	18	0
C. K. Nayudu	21.5	5	67	4
Palia	1	0	6	0
Ram Singh	9	0	28	0
T. C. Longfield	14	1	37	3
Mushtaq Ali	1	0	6	0

"TIMES" SHIELD CRICKET

B. E. S. T. Climbing To Big Total: Amladi Ten Short Of A Century

Tata Sports Club (1st innings) 247
B. E. S. T. Sports Club (1st innings —for 3 wickets) 211

Things at the close of play on Sunday, the second day of play in the final of the cricket tournament for the "Times of India" Shield, were shaping favourably for the B. E. S. T., the 1938, 1939 and 1940 champions. The Tata Sports Club, who are their opponents, had been disposed of on Saturday for 247. To which the B. E. S. T. have replied with 211, with seven wickets in hand.

The Tramway batsmen played careful cricket on Sunday. The feature in the day's play was a great display by V. R. Amladi who was still full of runs when stumps were drawn. At this stage he was ten less than the coveted century. He has so far batted 279 minutes.

The B. E. S. T. opened with K. K. Tarapore and S. Mahadeo. The latter was out at 23, giving Godambe a wicket, through a good catch by Mistry, (23-1-13).

Twenty-one runs were put on by Tarapore and H. Printer when the former was held by Maneckshaw off Lewis (44-2-23).

A fine stand followed. Printer and V. R. Amladi stood up to the bowling and in fine style, if not ately, climbed to 138. Here, Printer, thanks to a bit of hastiness, lost his wicket. Printer gave his side 54. He drove the bowling on three occasions to the flags.

D. B. Satha was sent out to Amladi and the pair remained together till the close of proceedings on Sunday, when they had travelled to 211. Amladi was doing most of the scoring, Satha keeping his end intact well. Amladi at this juncture had four fours midst his figures. It will be hard lines if, when the game is resumed to-day at the Brabourne Stadium, Amladi fails to peak the 100 point. He richly deserves a century.

TATA SPORTS CLUB (1ST INNINGS) 247.

B. E. S. T. SPORTS CLUB (1ST INNINGS):

K. K. Tarapore, c Maneckshaw, b Lewis	23
S. Mahadeo, c Mistry, b Godambe ...	13
H. Printer run out	54
V. R. Amladi batting	99
D. B Satha batting	29
Extras, Byes	2
Total (for 3 wickets)	211

Fall of Wickets: 1/23; 2/44, 3/138.

Ceylon Draws With Baroda

BARODA, Jan. 5.

The match between Baroda and the Ceylon touring eleven ended in a draw.

Bright cricket was the order this morning, two hours' play before lunch realising 145 runs for the remaining five Ceylon wickets. Wahid who opened the innings batted for three hours in all (with six fours) before he left at 183 his being the sixth wicket to fall. His partner G. Gooneratne completed fifty in 92 minutes and left at 201 with seven fours. Roberts left early but Navaratne and Porritt went for the bowling and collected the next 63 runs in less than half an hour, Navaratne collecting an exhilarating 39, which included seven fours in that period. Porritt remained unbeaten with 40 in an hour (five boundaries).

The teams went in for lunch after the close of the innings.

If the tourists had thrashed Baroda bowling for some time, the home batsmen paid their opponents back, with interest when they went in on their second innings. M. Naidu again failed, the first wicket falling at 13 but the later batsmen adopted such attacking tactics that 332 runs were scored in 211 minutes. Latterly, however, the game was shorn of all interest as an inconclusive finish was certain.

In a welter of run-getting Adhikari and C. Naidu naturally shone, the former scoring his 74 which included eleven fours, in eighty minutes C. P. Nayudu 75, including fours, in 57 minutes.

BARODA (1ST INNINGS) ..	136
CEYLON (1st Innings).	
Mendis, c Nayudu, b Patel ..	14
Wahid, b Nayudu	52
Kelaart, b Patel	6
Solomons, b Gai	2
Jayawickrema, c Adhikari, b Gai	42
A. Gooneratne, c Sub., b Vinod.	13
G. Gooneratne, c Nimbalkar, b Adhikari	50
Porritt, not out	40
Roberts, c and b Nayudu	0
Navaratne, c Pandit, b Vinod.	39
Jayasundera, b Nayudu	1
Extras	17
Total . . .	276

Bowling:—Patel two for 62; Gai two for 48; C. Nayudu two for 98; Vinod two for 26; and Adhikari two for 25.

BARODA (2nd Innings.)

M. Naidu, c Jayasundera, b Kelaart	2
Pawar, l.b.w. b Porritt	30
Nimbalkar, c Wahid, b Solomons	13
Adhikari, c Jayavickrema, b Kelaart	74
C. Nayudu, b Jayasundera ..	78
Ghorpade, not out	75
Indulkar, c Jayawickrema, b Jayasundera	3
Pandit, not out	45
Extras	12
Total (for six wickets) ..	332

FALL OF WICKETS:—13|1, 68|2, 87|3, 140|4, 218|5, 231|6.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jayasundera	11	3	26	2
Kelaart	14	0	82	2
Wahid	19	2	60	0
Porritt	27	1	66	0
Solomons	5	0	38	1
Jayawickrema	5	1	18	0
Mendis	3	0	12	0
Roberts	2	0	11	0

—A. P.

Hockey

BOMBAY XI BEAT THE REST

The exhibition hockey match between the Bombay XI and the Rest of Bombay did not prove the attraction it might have been, had the tour of the All-India Hockey XI not been cancelled.

The moderate crowd, which paid for admission, was greatly inconvenienced by the poor arrangements made by the B. P. H. A., as several ladies included, had to stand through the match.

A number of changes had to be made in the teams, as the flagging interest in the game, kept several stars from tanning out. This was a bit of a disappointment

A last-moment put together Bombay XI managed to beat the Rest of Bombay by four clear goals. The Rest were not disgraced, as they had a pair share of the game, but in the "D" failed to translate a number of good movements into goals. This was mainly due to the great work of Lynn, in goal O. Fereira right back and Egbert De Souza, in the half line.

The scorers were: Nesir 3 and Pinto 1.

GOVERNOR SCORES SIX RUNS

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The one and a half day cricket match between the Madras Cricket Club and H. E. the Governor's Eleven resulted this evening in a draw.

Batting first the Madras Cricket Club were dismissed for 113 runs (Johnstone 52, J. A. G. Law 22 and G. R. Shadwell 15. H. B. Mohatton captured six wickets for 28 and Vesey-Brown 4 for 35)

H. E. the Governor's Eleven scored 221 for eight wickets declared. (T. Spitteler 92. O'Callaghan 51, H. P. Ward 21 and Ren Nailer 16).

His Excellency hit six runs during his short stay of seven minutes before he was bowled by Bambridge.

D. C. T. Cameron took three wickets for 17 and C. P. Johnstone three for 42.

In their second venture the M. C. C. made 182 runs for nine wickets. (C. P. Johnstone 97, C. N. Reid 49.)

When stumps were drawn for the day H. E. the Governor's Eleven had hit up 51 for five wickets in the second innings.

W. J. M. Adams bowled exceedingly well and captured all the five wickets for 22.—A. P.

Tennis

NAGPUR MEETS OSMANIA

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

Nagpur met Osmania in the Inter-University Tennis Tournament this afternoon and led by two matches to one.

In the doubles M. V. Deo and Dave (Nagpur) had an easy victory over A. H. Haqqani and A. M. Qaiser (Osmania) in two straight sets. Lack of understanding between the Osmania players largely accounted for their defeat. Dave for Nagpur did well at the nets.

In the singles the honours were divided.

RESULTS

SINGLES: Kedar beat Haqqani 4/6, 7/5, 6/3.

Qaiser beat M. V. Deo 6/4, 3/6, 6/3.

DOUBLES: Deo and Dave (Nagpur) beat Qaiser and Haqqani (Osmania) 6/2, 6/1.

The singles match between Haqqani (Osmania) and Vasant (Bombay), which was not completed yesterday resulted in Haqqani beating Vasant 6/4, 6/4.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR

The C. P. and Berar Quadrangular Cricket matches begin on January 19.—A. P.

Results Of Baroda Matches

BARODA, Jan 5.

The following are the results of the matches played yesterday in the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships:—

Y. Singh beat S. P. Patil 6/2, 6/0.

S. Bekklevolt beat M. Dass 6/4, 6/4.

H. H. Lalla beat B. J. Desai 5/7, 6/3, 6/3.

The Maharaja of Baroda beat Bhoperao 6/1, 6/2.

C. W. Barker beat M. I. Joshi 6/1, 6/3.

G. D. Bhagat beat B. I. Shivdasani 5/7, 6/3, 7/5.

K. Shrinivasan bhat Bal Ghatge 6/1, 6/1.—A. P.

BARODA TENNIS RESULTS

The following are to-day's results in the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships:—

MEN'S SINGLES

R. Hannah beat Madansinhji of Cutch 7/4, 2/6, 6/1.

R. N. Pandit beat K. Bhatanagar 6/1, 6/3.

Rajkumar of Jath beat M. A. Young 6/0, 5/7, 6/4.

S. A. Azim beat S. D. Kabad 6/1, 6/2.

N. Rama Rao beat Kanvar Krishna 0/6, 6/0, 6/1.

S. Sivaswami walk over R. M. Khatan.

K. S. Manohar Singh walk over Madangopal Singh.

T. K. Ramathan walk over Jugal Kishore.

M. V. Bobbjee walk over M. R. Row.

Sohan Lal walk over L. M. Khatan.

MEN'S DOUBLES

B. R. Kapinapathy and A. E. Owen beat G. Fernando and Partner 6/3, 6/2.

H. G. Lalla and R. Hannah walk over Mohan Gopal Singh and Jugal Kishore.

Maharaja of Baroda and N. Rama Rao beat Thakore Saheb of Kerwada and Partner 6/1, 6/0.

PROFESSIONALS SINGLES: Ran Sewak beat Hussain Khan 2/6, 6/3, 6/3; Siraj-ul-Huq beat Govindji 6/4, 6/4; Nawab Din beat Allah Bux 6/2, 6/4.—A. P.

Punjab Hockey Championship

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The Punjab Hockey Championship opened at Lahore this evening with a match between the Amritsar District Hockey Association and the Gurdaspur District Hockey Association. The former won by three goals to one after extra time.—A. P.

Pages From Indian History

(Continued from Page 6)

stituencies. Their duties included conveyance of lands, settle rent and town-disputes, duties connected with public works, town-charities and so forth. In later times and elsewhere the term Adhisthanadhikarana was replaced by Panchakula-pratipatti. The Damodarpur and other kindred records also prove that the villages of ancient Bengal were also governed by a sort of Panchayet System.

GOLD CHARTER FOUNDATION OF BRITISH POWER IN INDIA

(By Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. K. Aiyangar)

The English East India Company's title to the possession of Madras, their first territorial possession in India, is founded on two royal charters of two successive emperors of Vijayanagar, Emperors Venkata and Sriranga. The first charter was preceded by a draft charter incorporating the terms of offer, which was given by the governor of the locality, Damala Venkatapati Nayak, the governor of Wandiwash and the chief administrative officer of the empire. The gold cowles are lost. It is only copies of two of them that are available. This note proposes to enquire what actually were the terms of the grant. This question arises from a note in the records available at Madras, made by the Company's translator. Papiah. The occasion for the note made by him is that Madras fell after a siege to the French in 1746. All the documents of value were carried away including some gold charters also. A number of these valuable documents were returned, and it is stated that the gold charters were not among them. Anyhow translator Papiah made an inventory of these charters indicating the substance of each one of these various charters, which include the charters of the Vijayanagar emperors and other documents in succession bearing upon the grants of rights and privileges to the Company at Madras by various subsequent rulers coming down to Safdar Jung and Nasir Jung, the Nizam. The first of these entries is or purports to be the substance of the various 'sasanams' conveying the privileges from time to time. It is explained in the course of the note that this summary was probably intended by Papiah to be not merely a translation of any single document, but is actually the sum and substance of all the privileges granted to the Company by a number of charters granted by the rulers of Vijayanagar and their officials at different times, thus giving an idea of the privileges possessed by the Company some time about 1750.

★

CLIVE AND JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS

(By Dr. Nandalal Chatterji)

Clive's attitude towards the Company's junior civil servants has not received sufficient notice at the hands of historians. From one of his letters hitherto ignored, it appears that the junior civil servants worked more from a dread of punishment than from a sense of duty. This state of affairs was ascribed by Clive to the appointment of junior civil servants to high offices. The principal source of corruption in the civil service was of course low salaries, extravagant living and rising prices. As Clive had no authority to raise the low salaries, he set up a committee to institute some form of censorship over the private expenses of the junior civil servants. The regulations framed by this committee have not received the attention they deserve. They are highly interesting, and will amuse the present-day members of the Indian Civil Service. They are as follows:—

1. A writer without a family shall keep no more than two servants and a cook.

2. No writer shall keep a horse without permission of the Governor, or be allowed to keep a garden house.

3 The writers shall wear only plain clothes.

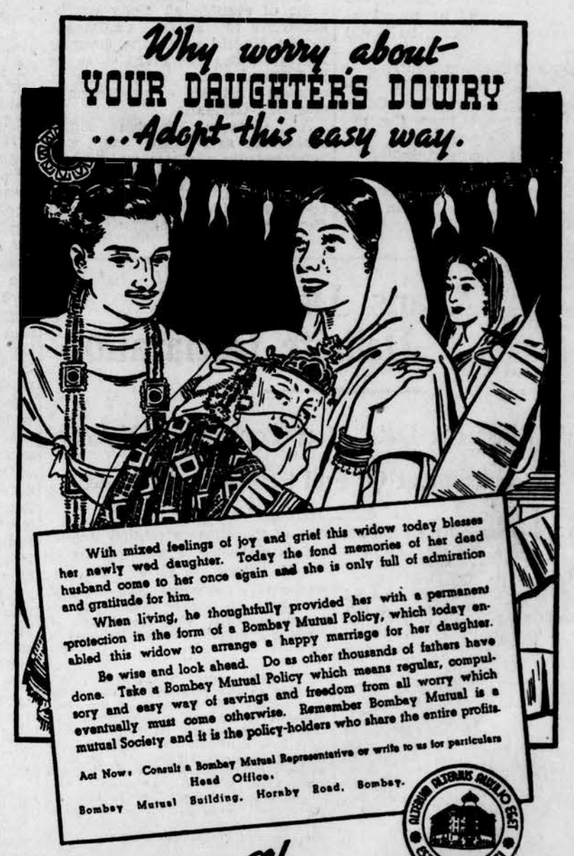
It is needless to point out that such grand-motherly regulations could hardly prove effective or popular.

Sugarcane-Growers' Grievances

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 4.

Two thousand sugarcane-growers marched in procession from the Tilak Maidan carrying sugarcanes to ventilate their grievances before the District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur.

Mr. R. E. Swanzy, Commissioner of Tirhut Division was present when a deputation of cane-growers consisting of Congressmen, Kisansabhaites and others waited on the District Magistrate. The officials gave them a sympathetic hearing.—A. P.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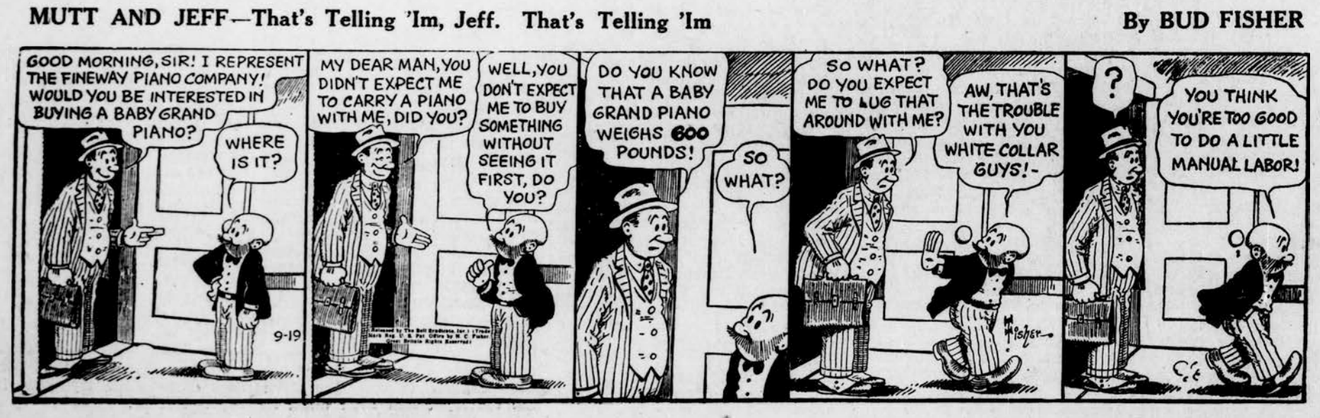
MUTT AND JEFF—That's Telling 'Im, Jeff. That's Telling 'Im — By BUD FISHER


GOOD MORNING, SIR! I REPRESENT THE FINEWAY PIANO COMPANY! WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN BUYING A BABY GRAND PIANO?
WHERE IS IT?
MY DEAR MAN, YOU DIDN'T EXPECT ME TO CARRY A PIANO WITH ME, DID YOU?
WELL, YOU DON'T EXPECT ME TO BUY SOMETHING WITHOUT SEEING IT FIRST, DO YOU?
DO YOU KNOW THAT A BABY GRAND PIANO WEIGHS 600 POUNDS!
SO WHAT?
SO WHAT? DO YOU EXPECT ME TO LUG THAT AROUND WITH ME?
AW, THAT'S THE TROUBLE WITH YOU WHITE COLLAR GUYS!-
?
YOU THINK YOU'RE TOO GOOD TO DO A LITTLE MANUAL LABOR!
9-19

Our Readers' Views

National Language

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some critics start with the erroneous idea that Hindi and Urdu are two different languages, and states that the fusion so as to evolve an artificial Hindustani has not made any notable progress. Further, this artificial Hindustani has been characterised as lacking in vitality like Esperanto.

On the other hand, the fact is that pure Hindustani, the language of the millions of Upper India, both Hindus and Mussalmans, *according to Sir George Grierson, the greatest living authority on the subject* has a "vocabulary and power of expression scarcely inferior to that of English". He deplores the tendency on the part of the pedants, both Hindus and Muslims, to write books not to be read by the millions of their co-religionists, but to display the author's learning to a comparatively small circle of Sanskrit or Persian knowing scholars. Hindi and Urdu are not, therefore, two different languages but the vitiated forms of true Hindustani, the virile common language of Upper India.

It is to counteract this tendency that the Hindustani Academy was founded at Allahabad during the time of Sir William Marris who was reported to have said: "Here comes in the evil of two scripts. Not till there is a common script would it be the ideal of the average writer in Hindi to write to, if he wished to find Moslem readers and *vice versa*".

Almost the final words on the script problem were given utterance to in 1931, speaking at the Literary Conference held under the auspices of the said Academy by Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, then the acting Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. He said: "One may further imagine that in the course of the next few generations, when the need of mankind for the saving of labour and time in educating your children are better realised, and there is a clearer recognition of the necessity of a common script for all the countries of the world there may be an international agreement to adopt a new system of phonetic characters based on a scientific analysis of sound and its accurate representation more or less on the lines of the existing shorthand style".

Let us hope that such an agreement will be reached at the Peace Conference after the present War and put an end to all partisan fights in favour of the existing antiquated and cumbrous scripts whether Nagari, Persian or Roman. Yours etc.

N. M. RAMA AYYAR.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Sampurnanand ex-Congress Minister, U.P., Ex-President U. P. Congress Committee; now in jail as Congress Satyagrahi in his Presidential Address on the occasion of the 29th Session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan met at Poona on December 25, 1940, says as under:—

"Hindi is the voice of the Indian Nation and nobody can throttle the voice of a nation. The Government never looked with favour at Hindi. The Radio Department of the Government of India has seriously stood in the way of Hindi and recognises Hindustani alone as its Official Language but its Hindustani is really synonymous with Urdu. Those who openly support Urdu or indirectly favour the artificial language far remove from the people known as Hindustani, pay little heed to logic. The Radio announcer says Namaskar to the listeners; he greets them with Adab-arz."

Arabic and Persian had been the languages of Mussalmans, as Hindi had been the language of the Hindus at the time when Mussalmans came in and settled down in India. With a view to bring the two communities closer a common language and a common culture was evolved. That common language is popularly known as Urdu—born brought up in India. Urdu came into existance for Hindus to converse with and convey their ideas to their Muslim neighbours.

The Muslim form of greeting is "Assalam-o-alaikum" and the Hindu form of greeting is "Namaskar". Like Urdu language "Adab-arz" is a pure and simple Indian form of greeting used by Hindus and Mussalmans alike.

Is it not a fact that by "Indian Nation" Mr. Sampurnanand and Congressmen of his way of thinking mean the Hindus and by national language the "Hindi"? Nationalist Indians (Hindus, Muslims and others) may dispassionately consider over the matters and let the public know whether Mahatma Gandhi's dream of "Indian Nation" will ever materialise when his followers are tactfully, trying to demolish every existing symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity, the corner stone of the so called Indian Nation.—Yours, etc.,

NIZAM UDDIN SIDDIQI.
ALAUL HAO ABBASI.
NUR MOHIUDDIN ABBASI.
QAZI WALI MOHAMMAD.

Allahabad.

Ismail Yusuf College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While inaugurating the 51st session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Poona, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is reported to have said, "The Ismail Yusuf College at Andheri is maintained by Government primarily for Muslims and I would remind you that no other community has an institution of this kind". This is not true. Facts have a different story to tell. Whatever be the initial motive of the Government, the Ismail College is much more cosmopolitan than any other College throughout the Presidency. Students of various communities work and play there in great harmony. Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, was so much struck by its non-communal outlook that he saw in it "the miniature of the India to be."

Right from its inception the College has been accommodating members of practically every community. Its total strength at present is 325, out of which Muslims are approximately 50 per cent. Hindus number some where in the neighbourhood of 150. The rest are Parsees and others. As regards the composition of the Staff, out of 24 only 6 are Muslims, 2 are Christians and 1 is a Parsi; the remaining are all Hindus. For the encouragement of Gujarati and Marathi, there are two powerful societies. They have separate libraries and their activities have won praise and admiration from prominent citizens of Bombay. Special arrangements are also made for the teaching of Sanskrit along with Persian and Arabic. The Institution, due to the tactful handling of its broad-minded Principal is universally acknowledged to be above communalism.

Muslims no doubt get good facilities. There are many Government Scholarships for them, though practically 2/3 of that amount comes from the donations of Sir Mohamed Yusuf and Kazi Shahabuddin. Islamic trusts also show sympathetic and favourable attitude towards it. Particular care is taken byy he authorities for the advancement of Oriental Culture and Languages But that does not mean that it is primarily maintained for Muslims. These are the privileges which every Government Institution should give the Muslim students on account of their educational backwardness.

The Ismail College is as good as any other Government College. In it there is no distinction of caste and creed. In fact it is rendering a noble service to the country by infusing in its students the spirit of toleration and comradeship. Those Hindus and Musalmans who are pessimistic about our future will be surprised to see the dream of National Unity being wonderfully realised in this great institution.

Whether Muslim education in this Province is in a privileged position or not, I am not here concerned with. But I would humbly remind His Excellency that the existence of the Ismail College is as much for the good of Hindus as the Muslims. It is an institution that produces the type of generation that India badly needs. Hence for its maintenance, not any community in particular, but the nation as a whole feels grateful to his Government.—Yours, etc.,

RAFEEQUE AHMED ZAKARIA.

Bombay, January 1, 1941.

Indian Shipping

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the speech delivered by the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, at the 21st annual general meeting of the Company held on the 12th December and your excellent editorial thereon. For the last fortnight or in fact the last month we have been reading reports about the strenuous efforts being made by the British Government to get new ships built in as large a number and with as much speed as possible, to replace the ships lost in action and to augment the existing fleet. Canada, Australia and other Dominions are being financially and otherwise helped to build more ships and even money is being put up by Britain for ship-building in Turkey. But when we look at the other side we see a dismal picture, which has been truly and faithfully presented by the Scindia chairman in his presidential address and his report.

What is more regrettable is the utter lack of sympathy of the Governments of India towards this all important industry, which if properly supported would prove the backbone of India's defence. India has to pay a heavy price indeed for her political slavery in every walk of her life particularly, in the economic field.

Inspite of all these obstacles and difficulties we are glad and proud to note that the Scindia Company has been forging ahead under its selfless Directors with the help and co-operation of its shareholders and shippers, and last but not the least the loyalty and devotion to duty of its staff.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIAN."

British War Savings Movement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having regard to the announcement of the new issue of 3 per cent Savings Bonds 1955/65 and of the new series of 2-1/2 per cent National War Bonds 1946/48, I seek the publicity of your columns to make clear that purchases of the new securities can be made by use of the AA application form of the British War Savings Movement by inserting the description of the security required in the 2nd line of the form.

An amended application form is now being prepared which will contain a specific reference to the new securities and also detailed particulars of all the securities printed on the back of the form. This form like the present one will be obtainable on application to Bankers.

The new 3 per cent. Savings Bonds are repayable at par on and after 15th August, 1955 and not later than the same date in 1965. The Post Office issue like that of 2-1/2 per cent. National War Bonds is subject to a minimum in any application of £25 and a maximum holding of £1,000.

Thus savings contributed to the finance of the war in the form of National Saving Certificates, National Defence Bonds or the new Savings Bonds will bring to the investor at least 3 per cent. National War Bonds on the other hand with their shorter term yield 2-1/2 per cent.—Yours, etc.,

(H. A. STEERWOOD),
(Corresponding Member,
British War Savings
Movement, Bombay).

C/o Lloyd Bank,
Bombay.

For Doctors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are many local health problems which demand an urgent solution. What has the medical profession done in this respect? Have we ever tried to lessen the dust nuisance in the cities? Have we ever cared to see that the milk our children drink comes from a clean source and is unadulterated? Is it not a fact that we have conveniently slept over the necessity of doing preventive work as regards cholera, plague, typhoid and other enemies of mankind, leaving the whole thing to the luke-warm care of the authorities? Have we ever cared to determine the terrible number of maternal and infant mortality and the causes thereabout? Are these not predominantly if not exclusively our own problems?

Here then is our plain duty! We must widen our outlooks and organise ourselves to do pioneer work in this field. Like the Life Extension Institute of America, we must all co-operate on a wider base to serve the public in a better way. It is the sacred duty and privilege of the medical profession to serve the public in the way it deserves.—Yours, etc.,

R. N. ASHTAPUTRE.

Plastics Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Moulding materials are synthetic chemical products made from phenol and formaldehyde placed in a heated steel mould. They set infusibly and permanently under pressure into objects of almost any size or shape.

Bakelite moulded articles require no finishing coming from moulders with a lustrous surface, complete in every detail. Plastics articles weigh less than any metal, cannot rust, chip, pull, soften or wear dull. They resist heat, moisture, dilute acids, inks and weather.

Plasticity, also referred to as flow of phenolic resin moulding material, has so important a bearing upon moulding operations that any material will fail to yield desired results for an application if its plasticity characteristic has not been properly selected.

Plastic materials are moulded into the finished article in hardened steel moulds, subjected simultaneously to heat and pressure. A carefully measured quantity of powder is placed in the lower part of the heated mould and the mould is closed in the press under the combination of heat and pressure when the material fluxes, completely filling all portions of the mould and then sets into a hard, infusible and inert piece. Hand, mechanical and hydraulic presses are commonly used for the moulding purposes.

Pressure has a great influence on rate of cure with high pressure in nearly all cases cure faster than softer types. An effective pressure of at least 2000 lbs. per square inch is to be allowed. The plant using a higher pressure has a distinct advantage over the one using a lower pressure in obtaining faster cures and consequent high production. Equal importance to pressure is the heat applied to the material in the moulding operation. Heat is used to soften the material and put it in a plastic state so that the pressure may force the mould cavity and flux it into a solid mass and to cause polymerization of the resin which results the material curing and hardening into an insoluble, infusible mass.

The mould should be frequently cleaned or replaced when necessary. The cure of the moulded part is of the utmost importance. If a part is under cure blistering, shrinkage, poor finish may occur.

Household articles make up a very small part of the huge list of uses to which plastic materials are put to-day. Their rich lustre and smooth finish, non-conductivity of heat or cold make them specially suitable for use in the house.

The extensive use of a variety of plastics in the representative cross section of modern industrial products is ample evidence of craftsman's awareness of the versatility of the synthetic resins. These plastics materials not only suggest new, practical, effective use but also indicates the spread and chemical products into new channels. Attractive articles of plastic material move from the kitchen into the decorative sphere. The popular acceptance of colour in kitchen utensils and home appliances with continued good appearance in service as well as lightness in weight gives impetus to the success of the industry.—Yours, etc.

J. N. IYER.

Ellis Bridge

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Ellis Bridge was constructed in 1892, the then engineer, R. B. Dhirajlal, had no idea that the population of the city of Ahmedabad would increase by leaps and bounds in future. The population may now be about five to six lakhs. There are many private bungalows and recently built co-operative societies at the suggestion of Mr. Pritambhai Desai who is the pioneer of societies, his Pritamnagar being the first of the kind. These societies ranged from Ellis Bridge to Sarkhej, Vadaj and Sabarmati. Various private cars and passenger buses and hackneyed carriages are plying on this side of the city.

Pedestrians have to undergo great traffic. They are put to a great difficulty, when they have to go by the two wings of Ellis Bridge. They are very narrow and several milkmen with their big pots pass by the same.

Now on the bridge in the middle of the road there are so many cars, passenger buses, gharriwalas and cyclists passing by that an accident is sure to happen. Clyclists have no way left for coming and going whenever a passenger bus meets any other passenger bus or a motor.

Passenger buses should be warned not to drive with undue haste and run a race as they many times do, all motors on that side should be ordered to drive with less speed making it one way traffic.

Recently a serious accident has happened to the son of Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai, I. S. O. near Patel Hospital when he was going on his motor cycle. The cycle in collision with the passenger bus.

To avoid such unhappy and serious accidents, in future, one way traffic is to be preferred and as now there are two bridges on that side one way route is greatly suitable and convenient, for the saferty of the public in general and cyclists in particular.

The authorities should earnestly consider this problem of one way route.—Yours, etc.

PANDYA JIVANLAL MANGANLAL.

India's Message To The World

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—India is on the verge of a great precipice to-day. Chaldian, Egyptian, Assyrian and other civilisations were, in their own times, faced with similar crises as India now is. They took a false step and they perished. Similarly, now, one false step means India will be doomed for ever. Those who really love this sacred land, her philosophy, her ancient spirit culture and traditions should heed this warning of the past and cautiously guide her destinies, though not for the living, at least for posterity.

India has a message to give to the world. Part of that message will lie in disseminating a knowledge of her philosophy to the world in a suitable form

But mere philosophy is not enough. We should from now slow it in action. We should rebuild the whole structure of Indian society on its foundations. Russia gave Communism; Italy, Facism; Germany, so called National Socialism; and other nations other 'isms, and we know with what results. They are retarding the progress of evolution instead of furthering it. This is detrimental to the future of humanity. Time is now ripe for India to step into the arena and bring world Peace by showing a new way and a new conduct of life.

To quote Shri Barindra Kumar Ghose, elder brother of Shri Arobinda Ghose: "Peace must not only be evolved but applied too by a great power—'some King State' not necessarily despotic and absolute but easily first among equals.' It spells militarp power and political influence too of the first magnitude. If the British have the tact and ingenuity to build and knit something of the kind out of the ill-jointed British Empire, she can be such a power, and with India and America she can easily force her will for the good of humanity upon a warring world and create a lasting citadel of World Peace."

India and Great Britain have one ideal in common viz. the founding of a New World Order. But there is one difference to be noted: India represents the Brahmana (Teaching) aspect and Britain, Kshattriya (Ruling). In other words India represents Shri Krishna and Great Britain, Arjuna. A realisation of this is quite essential for both to reach their goal soon; otherwise there will be an overlapping of duties and responsibilities.

Shri Krishna could not have given his message without Arjuna. One is indispensable to the other. So also India cannot give her message to the world without the co-operation of Britain. If Britain is not able to realise the importance of India's place in her present struggle, it is not her fault. Indians are responsible for that. Did Shri Krishna give up Arjuna because the latter became despondent on the battle-field?

We Indians should begin to see the world events with a spiritual vision. We should feel intensely that we have a message to give to the world. We should also remember that this message requires a proper *Upadhi* for its manifestation and that that *Upadhi* to-day is Great Britain only. Whatever our differences we should stand by Britain in this hour of her travail not only for our mutual advantage but of the whole world. Only thus we will be serving the great object of founding a New World Order for which we have been preserved all these centuries.—Yours, etc.,

D. SUGUNABAI JAGANNATH RAO.

Indians In Tanganyika

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—News has come from Tanganyika Territory that the Indian community there is again being harassed by Government's anti-Indian policy.

While on one hand the old problem concerning unification of East African territories is unearthed for a final touch in the name of war economics, Indian transporters in Southern areas of Tanganyika, who have pioneered that line under adverse conditions at the risk of their lives and who are just beginning to enjoy the fruits of their labour, are, on the other hand, being compelled to give up their profession.

With regard to closer union of the three territories, it is a matter of satisfaction that the East African Indian National Congress has already registered a fresh protest, thereby proving to the outer world that in opposing closer union Indians settled in the three territories are one and united.

A few words are necessary to enlighten public opinion on this problem. Under the terms of the mandate obtained from the League of Nations for the purpose of governing Tanganyika territory (then called ex-enemy colony) Great Britain was compelled to extend equality of status to His Majesty's Indian subjects; but in course of further developments she, under pressure from European settlers of Kenya, found herself unable to keep the mandate spirit aglow and decided to take advantage of a provision in the mandate which, according to British interpretation, sanctioned such unification. The provision read as follows:—

"The mandatory shall be authorized to constitute the territory into a customs, fiscals, and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under its own sovereignty or control, provided always that the measures adopted to that end do not infringe the provisions of the mandate."

The mandate has served as a barrier to a certain extent against entry into Tanganyika territory of those anti-Indian elements who have shouldered the responsibility of squeezing Indians out of East Africa and who are never slow in availing themselves of suitable opportunities whenever they occur. It is necessary to point out here that the weapon which the abovementioned provision gave them was utilized times without number but it proved of no avail owing partly, to international politics having proved irresistible and partly to Anglo-German relations needing encouragement from ever-soothing British statesmanship. Now that international politics inasmuch as it relates to Anglo-German relations has disappeared from the scene and now that war economics is allowed to claim preferential treatment in all parts of British Empire, the anti-Indian policy has found "line clear" for its undisturbed march.

It may be added here that the effect of this fresh move has already made itself felt in Tanganyika. That the device designed for snatching away from Indian transporters their right to carry on their business is being utilized at this critical time when every Indian settled in East Africa has been contributing his mite to the war effort, is a striking proof of it.

To be precise, Tanganyika Government's decision with regard to transporting business is one of the natural developments of series of trade restrictive measures which Government has enforced, from time to time, under the cloak of native paramountcy, but with a view to facilitating British interests at the cost of Indian interests.

This view is strengthened by an argument put forward on behalf of the Government which is not only unsound and unconvincing but which supports the Indian case. It is that control over transport business has become inevitable because Indian transporters have been carrying it on with cut-throat competition among themselves with the result that efficiency of services has been affected.

The argument is unsound and unconvincing because Government has not brought forward any facts with regard to the charge of cut-throat competition. The very fact that Indian transporters have made a considerable progress makes the argument fall flat. It supports Indian case because users of transport services, who are mostly natives have not only expressed their complete satisfaction at the present services but have opposed any control from Government.

In Kenya, Indians are statutorily debarred from owning land on highlands which are labelled "White Man's"; in Uganda, despite Indian stronghold Europeans are given monopoly of purchasing certain commodities and in Tanganyika Government has always tried its level best to snatch away from Indian hands what the mandate had sanctioned on paper.

Tanganyika Indians now look to their mothercountry for some active help; will it be forthcoming?—Yours, etc.,

V. R. BOAL.

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LIFE FUNDS:—	ABOUT RS. 8 LACS.
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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1941

All kinds & sizes
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Walchand Hirachand Indicts

Govt.'s Attitude To Indian Industry

NO REAL ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO MANUFACTURE OF SHIPS, AEROPLANES AND MOTOR CARS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

In the course of a statement issued in connection with the recent communique of the Government of India dealing with the schemes for the manufacture of aircraft and automobile as well as for ship-building. Mr. Walchand Hirachand who has been connected with all the three projects, observes that he wished the Government took as much pain to assist and encourage schemes for establishing vital industries in India as they have recently been taking, in order to justify their policy of inaction and their measures of control and restriction of Indian shipping, while offering financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4½ lakhs to a non-Indian shipping concern for carriage of Haj Pilgrims.

VIGOROUS ACTION WANTED

What Indian industry and Indian public want is positive and vigorous action on the part of the Government of the country and not defence and apologia for inability or unwillingness to adopt such a policy. Press communiques, however well-argued and whatever their total number, cannot build up industries. In the present conditions of emergency, Government should give up their usual policy of hesitation about promoting and safeguarding Indian industries and they must cease to examine zealously the claims of various key industries for assistance or protection, more with a view to find out loopholes in such schemes than to further them. The public cannot help feeling that the whole outlook of the authorities is fundamentally wrong because, instead of trying to overcome difficulties, there is undue dilatoriness and a policy which can only be characterised as one of obstruction.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

"I shall take in order the three industries mentioned in the Government communique of 16th December. As regards the aircraft industry a proposal for setting up an aircraft factory in India without any Government loan or subsidy was placed before the Government at the very commencement of the war, provided the Government were prepared to purchase a small number of aircraft from this factory. Nothing happened to this concrete proposal while Australia and Canada were fast developing their aircraft industries and expanding them. Even after the project was revived in June last, it has taken the Government over four months before deciding to place an order with this factory. Altogether, therefore, fifteen precious months of the war have been wasted before the Government of India could decide to have one small aircraft factory in this country while Canada would soon be building 360 aeroplanes a month and Australia is producing 2 aeroplane daily. I do not know if this can be called an attitude of either "sympathy" or "assurance of active assistance". If the Government had only responded when the project was first mooted, India would have now been building her own military aircraft.

SHIP-BUILDING

"The same story holds true of ship-building. It was over 16 years ago that the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, appointed by the Government themselves and comprising British technical men, favoured the establishment of a ship-building industry in India and recommended certain specific forms of Government aid. The report remains a dead-letter till to-day and its other central proposal of reservation of Indian coastal trade for Indian shipping has also been completely ignored and statutorily provided against in the Constitution of the country. For five years, the Scindia Company had been endeavouring to obtain a suitable site in Calcutta but without success and at last when a site was brought to the notice of the Port Commissioners by the Company's own representatives, the rent quoted was so exhorbitant as to render such a project impossible. The Port Trust are under the general control and supervision of the Central Government who, however, seem to be helpless when confronted by British opposition or British vested interests. It is true that the Company has been able to obtain at last a site in Vizagapatam but I do not know what credit is due to the Government for this because the Government have offered no concession nor provided any special facilities, let alone any financial assistance or subsidy. Besides, the port of Vizagapatam has been unremunerative to the Government and the land was lying as a burden on the hands of the Government for a long time. In fact, the attitude of the Board of Trade and British Admiralty to the whole project of a shipyard in India has been entirely unsympathetic and unfavourable.

ASTOUNDING STATEMENT

A proposal made at the instance of the Government of India themselves to transfer bodily a shipyard from the United Kingdom was rejected despite assurance that the steamers built in this shipyard would be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for maintaining essential services during the war. While Britain requires every available ship and is purchasing the building ships not only from the Dominions but also from the United States, the British authorities were not prepared to recognise the promotion of shipbuilding in India as a war effort. In fact the Government of India themselves through their Commerce Secretary, Sir Allen Lloyd, stated in the Council of State only a month ago that they did not propose to encourage actively the merchant ship-building industry in India as part of their war effort. This was an astounding statement after all their professions of sympathy for key industries and their zeal for mobilising industrial resources in India for the prosecution of the war. In this respect also, even the Government communique stresses difficulties about obtaining steel and machinery. But it is for the authorities to try and remove such obstacles, if any to exist, in respect of priorities and dollar exchange if they really mean to help a national industry which is as essential in peace as in war. Those who are promoting this ship-building industry have not yet asked for financial assistance from the Government, but a test of Government's sincerity would be provided when such a demand would be made and it would be interesting to see what fresh excuses and plausible arguments are then adduced by the authorities to avoid and direct help. While on this subject, I cannot also help observing that despite their undertaking eleven years ago that it would be Government's responsibility to assist the development of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of the country, they have taken no action at all to implement this pledge nor have they followed a national shipping policy. The only time our Government see to recognise the existence of Indian shipping is when they want to obtain some ships for His Majesty's Government or to impose obligation, burdens and restrictions upon Indian shipping while reserving their patronage and preference for British shipping

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The most unsatisfactory part of the Government communique is, of course, that relating to the automobile industry. In trying to raise difficulties about developing this industry, the Government have really side-tracked the broad issue of establishment of this industry which is of considerable potential value to the country. As Sir M. Visvesvaraya has pointed out in a recent statement on the subject the Government have consistently denied any help to this project previously on the ground that they were bound by the condition laid down in the Fiscal Commission Report and could not help an industry until it was started and found itself in difficulties, and now on the ground that it cannot be considered a part of war effort. Yet it was only in August last that the Government placed orders for motor cars with non-Indian firms while expressing unwillingness to have an indigenous industry built upon the basis of their own purchases. The programme outlined by the Finance Member of the Government of India recently of the purchase of 60,000 vehicles worth about Rs. 24 crores would on the basis of replacements alone provide an adequate starting point for the establishment of a motor industry in India. I must add in this connection that the Government's assumption that the scheme is one of a mere assembling plant is not at all correct as the whole objective of the sponsors of the scheme from the outset has been establishment of a complete manufacturing plant in the shortest possible time. In any event, the unhelpful attitude of the Government towards this industry is entirely unjustified and is one further proof of bureaucratic obduracy and dilatoriness.

INTRUSION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

I must emphasise in conclusion that there is a real danger of the intrusion of foreign capital as a result of recent conference and enquiries in regard to India's war efforts and of the establishment of non-Indian concerns behind the tariff wall and under Government patronage and on the basis of Government purchases and orders. Indian commercial and public opinion has emphatically urged and demanded that industries which are established or encouraged in India to-day should be under Indian ownership, control and management and I trust that the authorities concerned will not compromise this principle or sacrifice the vital interests of India in any scheme of industrialisation".

EX-MINISTER SET FREE

Unconditional Release Of Pyarelal Sharma Sequel To Serious Illness

MEERUT, Jan. 5.

Pt. Pyarelal Sharma, member of the Central Legislative Assembly and ex-Education Minister, United Provinces, who was undergoing one year's simple imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules since December 21, 1940 has been released to-day unconditionally owing to serious illness.—A. P.

INDIRA NEHRU IN LONDON

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5.

Miss Indira Nehru, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived in London from Lisbon yesterday, according to a telegram published in a local newspaper.—A.P.

CITY BUSINESSMAN'S LUCKY ESCAPE

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Mr. R. N. Wilson, Managing Director of John Roberts and Co., Bombay, and Mr. B. R. Devichand, a resident of Lahore, were involved in a motor accident on the Sialkot-Jammu Road on Friday, when they were proceeding to Jammu.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. B. R. Devichand, together with another occupant were trapped in the car as it burst into flames. Mr. Wilson, however, succeeded in forcing his way clear and was able to extract the other occupants.

Mr. B. R. Devichand received minor injuries and was immediately removed to hospital. Mr. Wilson escaped unhurt.—A.P.

Savarkar Clarifies

What Hindu Sabha Resolutions On Direct Action And Immediate Programme Mean

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

In a statement issued to-day, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, gives what he describes as the correct interpretation of the two leading resolutions passed by the Mahasabha at Madura on the subjects of the "War Situation" and the "Immediate Programme" of the Mahasabha".

He says:—

"To avoid any likely misunderstanding as to the correct interpretation of the two leading resolutions in connection with the "War Situation" and the 'Immediate Programme" adopted at the last Hindu Mahasabha session at Madura the public in general and the Hindu Sanghatanists in particular should note the following facts:—

The first resolution, on the War Situation, has framed the outstanding demands urged by the Hindu Mahasabha and states that in case no satisfactory response is made regarding them by the Government before the 31st of March, the Mahasabha will be compelled to take a direct action with a view to get them fulfilled. The lines on which this direct action should be conducted will of course be definitely decided upon after the above period lapses.

But as has been clearly laid down in my presidential speech, these lines are bound to be such as not to come in any direct conflict with the "Immediate Programme" as adopted in the second resolution, which also was passed unanimously at the session aiming to take every advantage of the situation created by the war towards the furthering of the cause of the militarisation and industrialisation of India. These two resolutions are not only consistent with but complementary to each other as they were framed and adopted in the light of the leading principle laid down in the presidential address that no policy should be adopted or action taken directly or indirectly which was likely to come in conflict with or at the sacrifice of the two main objectives of the war policy of the Hindu Mahasabha namely the militarisation and industrialisation of India—unless indeed it becomes possible in future under some new set of circumstances which cannot be foreseen now to resort to means which would promise a certainty of benefiting the Hindu cause even more effectively than this our "Immediate Programme" I likely to do.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

Consequent even if the Hindu Mahasabha is compelled to take any direct action, the Hindus all over India should continue to try their best.

(A) to secure entry into the army, navy and air forces;

(B) to utilise all facilities that are being thrown open to get Hindu trained into military mechanics and manufacture of up-to-date war materials;

(C) to try to make military training compulsory in schools and colleges;

(D) to join the Civic Guard and A. R. P. movements—provided always that these organisations are not used against any patriotic political movement in India or in any activities detrimental to the legitimate interests of the Hindus.

It should also be noted in particular that those who join the army, navy, the Air Forces or the Civic Guards etc., should continue to be amenable and obedient to the discipline of those respective organisations, so long as they form a part of it.

BOYCOTT PLANS

So far as the starting of new industries and boycott of foreign goods, with a view to further the industrialisation of our country are concerned, it goes without saying that these activities must be pressed on in any case.

This clarification is expected to enable the Government also to view the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha taken up in these two resolutions through the correct perspective".—A. P.

SHIPPERS OF CHITTAGONG WELCOME MANAGING DIRECTOR OF SCINDIAS

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 4.

"I realise that this great gathering and the generous welcome which it has extended to me are unfailing signs of the times that India is determined to have her national Merchant Navy owned, controlled, manned and managed by Indians themselves", said Seth Shantikumar Narottam Morarjee, Managing Agent of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, replying to an address of welcome presented by the Indian Rice Merchants and Shippers of Chittagong at a largely attended party of leading Indians and Europeans this evening.

Seth S. N. Morarjee, accompanied by Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, arrived here on Sunday last. They were accorded a cordial welcome by representative citizens and were entertained at a party on the same day. They then proceeded to visit the coastal line of Chittagong 'via' Cox's Bazar upto Akyab, returning here to-day.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, on behalf of the Rice Merchants and Shippers, presented the welcome address to Seth Morarjee, who while replying thanked them for affording him an opportunity to meet the commercial community and leading citizens of this important ancient sea port. "In honouring me", he said, "you really honoured the Scindia Company to-day which you hold in high esteem and regard".

He appreciated the reference in the address to his father's services in laying the foundations of the revival of national shipping in India and to the strenuous efforts which his father put forth and himself since, devoting to building up its edifice against tremendous odds and intriguing situation that lay ahead.

"You are justly proud of the past glories of the ship-building industry at Chittagong port. The Scindia Company is anxious to revive that great industry and is exerting to see that modern ships are built in Indian ship-building yards at as early a date as possible".

HELP TO BENGAL-BURMA

Referring to Scindia's services to the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company, mentioned in the address, by successfully extricating the latter from its financial troubles resulting from unjustified rate war and placing it on a sound working basis, Seth Morarjee said: "You will be happy to learn that since the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company came under Scindia's management, not only has it been able to run a regular mail and passenger line between Chittagong and Rangoon but also to repay in full, former debts due to all its creditors existing when the Scindia Company took it over. It is true that the Scindia Company advanced huge money to enable the Bengal Burma Company to attain and maintain the status of a conference line. But to-day the company has repaid with interest every pie of that loan and has been able to declare a dividend for its shareholders".

Mr. S. N. Haji, Manager of the Scindia's and Burma organisations, is also visiting this place.

Mr. Amarchand Vednagra, a leading merchant and local agent of the Scindia Company, and Rai Bahadur Upendralal Roy, President of the Indian Merchants' Association, also entertained Seth S. N. Morarjee and party. Mr. N. T. Dikshit, local Manager of the Scindia Company, took the party round Chittagong and suburbs. The party leaves for Calcutta 'via' Dacca to-night.—United Press.

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

I understand that Mrs. Gerrard, wife of the head of the J. J. School of Art, is at work on another remarkable piece. This is the "Man of Sorrows." I cannot help feeling that these two people—husband and wife—strike an intellectual note in our midst for which we are grateful. It gives one hope for the future of a city that has dedicated so much of its soul to the fluctuating price of a Tata Deferred.

* *

I chanced to see the final match for the "Times of India" Shield between Tatas and the B.E.S.T. As someone remarked, Tata batsmen should wield the iron instead of the willow and B.E.S.T. bowlers shouldn't give us such shocks.

* *

I went into a printing press and was explaining to the printer that I was looking for "the matter" of a novel. He brought me every other piece of printed matter except the one I wanted. Eventually I explained to him that a novel had dialogue, inverted commas, etc. "Hoi, hoi," he gleefully replied, "Question, answer." After which even Arnold Bennet would have shot himself.

BIHAR BARBERS TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR

PATNA, Jan. 4.

A decision to wait in deputation on H.E. the Governor of Bihar to press the claims of the community in provincial and superior subordinate services, was adopted at the annual meeting of the Hajams (barbers) at Patna. Prominent members of the community from different parts of the province attended the meeting.

The meeting passed a number of resolutions stressing the need for educational development of the community and urging the Government to provide facilities for the same.—United Press.

NEW JAPANESE AIR ROUTE

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

The Japan Air Transport Company will inaugurate a new route to Bangkok via Hanoi, Turan and Saigon.

The existing air route between Japan and Thailand was opened in June last year and over 24 return flights have since been completed.

Owing to a remarkable increase in the number of passengers this new route is being inaugurated.—United Press.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

NEVER SAY DIE

OHOHOHOHOH! SEÑORITA! YOU HAVE KILLED COL. BAMBA!
HE DESERVES TO DIE! HE STARTS REVOLUTION - HE KIDNAPS SEÑORES CHAN AND FROME - HE MURDERS THE PILOT - HE TRIES TO KILL SEÑOR KIRK!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

THE MISSING SON

LET'S GET GOING! SOMEONE MAY HAVE HEARD THOSE SHOTS! BIENA! TAKE US TO CHARLIE CHAN!
SI, SI, SI! BUT FIRST I TAKE THE KEYS TO UNLOCK THE CHAINS OF THE PRISONERS!
HURRY! HURRY!
Alfred Andriola
RUNNING FROM THE ROOM, THEY DO NOT SEE BAMBA'S EYES OPEN - THEY DO NOT NOTICE THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE!

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